The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; served by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers (per year), $10 00, postage pre-paid.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year ($2 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over, $1 25; postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

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Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1875. NO. 251.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them unsalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

The Jury Send Two Private Communications to the Judge--No Appearance in Court, and no Intimations of an Agreement--Locked Up for the Night.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The jury in the Tilton-Beecher case have not yet agreed upon a verdict, nor have they informed the Judge of their inability to agree. Crowds continue in the neighborhood of the court and jury rooms. Soon after noon the Judge received a message from the jury, to which he replied, but no information could be obtained as to the contents of the note. However, the counsel of both sides had a brief consultation with the Judge.

Mr. Beecher was interviewed, Saturday, on a railroad train, by a *World* reporter, to whom he expressed his conviction that the jury stands eleven in his favor to one against him. He says he knows the recalcitrant juror, having been warned about him long ago. He also says Judge Neilson expressed the intention to keep the jury out six weeks, if necessary, but should not dismiss them without a verdict. Mr. Beecher says the Judge cannot afford to do so.

Reports state that this afternoon another message was received from the jury, but its nature is not known. At eight o'clock the jury retired to their usual resting place, and at ten o'clock the Court House was locked for the night.

INDIANAPOLIS.

The Free Love Marriage Decided to be Valid—Opinion by Judge Chapman, of the Criminal Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 28.—In the Marion county Criminal Court, Judge Chapman to-day rendered a long decision in the case of Jared R. Duell and Susan D. Gilbert, indicted for fornication. It will be remembered that the parties admitted that they were living together as man and wife, and believed they were legally married. On the 25th of May, 1875, they married themselves, by means of the following agreement:

"I here, in the presence of these witnesses, take by the hand Susan D. Gilbert as my lawful wedded wife, and promise to fulfill all the duties of a kind and faithful husband, in prosperity or adversity, in sickness or in health, so long as the union of love and life shall last. Whereas the courts of law have decided that marriage is a civil contract, and governed by the same rules as other contracts, therefore we hereby agree that this contract exist and be in force during our physical life, provided our mutual love-natures ever blend as now, but to terminate without prejudice by the wish of either party, if love shall ever cease to be mutual, which event we trust and believe will never occur."

Judge Chapman holds that the words "so long as the union of love and life shall last" are of no legal force and do not in any way qualify the contract. If the words of the contract had been repeated to the parties by an authorized person, or by an unauthorized third person, the marriage would have been regular. Buell's testimony, that he believed the marriage to be legal and binding, is regarded as conclusive, and therefore it is held that the presence of a third person, authorized or unauthorized was not necessary to the solemnization of the marriage. The provision in the agreement above quoted was only a sentiment of a protest against existing laws and prejudices.

It is further held that the terms of the agreement have no legal efficacy, because it was signed after the parties had pronounced themselves husband and wife in a public and solemn manner, and because, if it be regarded as a part of the marriage ceremony, no part of it has any legal force except that which says they agree to assume the relations of husband and wife, and that has full force and effect.

The Judge concludes as follows: "The formation of marriage is a contract peculiar to itself. The condition of marriage is an institution regulated by law, and not by the mere caprice of the parties. The law will have no regard for any agreement the parties may make touching the dissolution of the union. In most forms used for the solemnization of marriage, the parties pledge themselves to continue the relation till parted by death, regardless of which many of them seek divorce, which the law grants when without considering the peculiar stipulation of their marriage agreement concerning its duration. Numerous authorities might be cited to the effect that a marriage will not be declared void simply because the formalities of solemnization directed by the statute have not been followed, except when the statute expressly declares they shall be void. But, as I am of the opinion that the provisions of our statute clearly make the marriage under consideration valid, it is not needful to cite such authorities. In most of the States of the Union where the question has been raised, it has been so held. I conclude that the defendants contracted a valid marriage, such a contract as can only be dissolved by death or the decree of a competent court; that their agreement to dissolve the contract by their own consent, in case their love-natures fail to harmonize, is in law void and in morals vicious, and that the parties should act under this stipulation for the termination of the marriage contract, and thereafter enter into a similar marriage contract and relationship with other parties, they would be guilty of bigamy, and that good morals and sound political ethics, as well as the statute law, require that they shall be held firmly to the marriage contract they have assumed, and to all the duties and responsibilities the law attaches thereto, and, therefore, that the parties are not guilty as charged in the indictment."

CASUALTIES.

The Detroit Tornado—Particulars of the Disaster.

DETROIT, June 28—The damages by last night's tornado foot up as follows: Two killed, both children; three persons dangerously hurt and twelve others severely; twenty-three cottages demolished and many others more or less damaged. More serious loss of life was prevented by the sparsely settled condition of that part of the city, as the power of the tornado was very great and its devastation terrible. Thousands of persons have visited the scene. A citizens' meeting for the relief of the sufferers is called for Wednesday.

WOOSTER, OHIO.

Commencement Exercises of the University.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., June 28, 1875.

The commencement exercises of the University of Wooster were inaugurated on Sunday last by the President's baccalaureate sermon, and will end on Wednesday. The principal speakers from abroad, are Rev. Dr. Plumer, formerly of the Allegheny Theological Seminary, and Prof. Tyler, of Amherst College. The graduating class numbers twenty-two.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Memphis and Little Rock—Conflict of Authority—An Injunction Issued.

MEMPHIS, June 28.—W. B. Greenlaw, President of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, to-day issued an order to the officers and employees of that road, notifying them that the road had passed into the hands of trustees, and designating R. K. Dow, of New Hampshire, as the manager for the trustees and custodian of all property and in charge of the running of the road. As soon as this was known, Vice President Hugh L. Brinkley, who owns two-thirds of the stock of said road, applied to Chancellor Morgan for an injunction, which was granted, as neither Brinkley nor any other director has authorized the transfer of the management to Dow. Brinkley holds possession of the depot and offices in this city, and will continue to do so unless the injunction is dissolved.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day—For the Eastern and Middle States, rising barometer, northeast to east winds, cooler, clear and partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains on the Middle Atlantic coast.

The steamers Britannic and City of Brussels, from Liverpool, and State of Louisiana, from Glasgow, have arrived at New York.

Six persons, all colored, while rowing in a skiff on Hill's lake, near Little Rock, Sunday evening, were drowned by the capsizing of the boat. There were one man and five women in the party.

A dispatch from Berlin says that Prince Frederick William will assist at the manœuvers of the German iron clad fleet from Wednesday until Monday. The American squadron will witness the display.

EFFECTS OF THE RAILROAD WAR.

Why Ticket and Freight Rates have Not been Advanced Since its Cessation.

Contrary to the general impression the cessation of the railroad war did not bring about any change in the rates charged for either fare or freight by the trunk lines running from this city. Regarding freights this is accounted for by gentlemen connected with the railroad interests on the ground that there is now so little west bound freight to be carried, that were the roads to put up the rates the shippers would all forward their goods by the canals, they having ample accommodation to enable them to carry all that might be offered for the present. Their expenses being so much less than those of the railroads, there could be no competition; they would simply get it all. Besides this, it is said that fully three-fifths of the freight for Chicago and other Western terminal points have been contracted for by the shippers, some of the contracts expiring on September 1 and others on December 1. Under these circumstances, many railroad men confidently predict that there will be no increase in the rates of freight until the closing of navigation on the canals. In the meantime, each road does as best it can in the matter of through freights, carrying at contract prices with its customers, and waiting for the autumn business to set in.

The reason for the delay in putting up the rates of fares is not so apparent. Many of the most experienced business men connected with railroad interests believed that there would be an immediate increase in the price of tickets when peace was made between the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads. So confidently was this believed that a number of the outside ticket dealers, or "ticket scalpers" as they are technically called, laid in large stocks of low-priced tickets. Much to their surprise, however, nothing was done by the trunk companies, and their tickets are still on their hands. It is said that there is no reason why an immediate increase in passenger rates might not be made by simultaneous action on the part of the roads. One explanation offered is that, notwithstanding the friendliness and good feeling apparently existing between the parties, there is an under current of suspicion and want of confidence and a belief that whatever agreements may be made they will not be strictly adhered to. Another explanation offered, and which seems more plausible, is that before there can be any agreements as to rates, the equities of the differences of distances traveled on each road must be settled. For example, the distance to Cincinnati by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad is 867 miles, by the Erie Railroad 860 miles, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad 777 miles, and by the Pennsylvania Railroad 754 miles. The basis of the settlement of the equities is that all the roads must agree to a certain rate of speed to be run by their trains, say, for example, at twenty-five miles an hour. At this rate a train on the New York Central and Hudson River route would take 34 17-25 hours to reach Cincinnati, while on the Pennsylvania Railroad it would take but 30 4-25 hours. This gain of 4 13-25 hours would be considered legitimate under the equity system, and no dispute would be made. But if the New York Central were to run their trains at the rate of fifty miles an hour, and make the trip in 17 17-50 hours, the other roads would have the right to reduce their rates, if they were disposed, at the rate of one dollar for each hour made in excess of the schedule time by the New York Central. This is supposed to be the true reason for the delay, as it is thought that some of the trunk companies are not disposed to enter into such an agreement, while others contend that it is the only fair basis to go upon, and will not consent to any other. They think they have a right to run at low speed for less money, and propose to allow the passenger to elect whether he will pay more to go on a fast train.

The present rates in New York are those adopted by the New York Central and Hudson River, the Pennsylvania Central, and Erie Railways on April 5 last, *i. e.*, $15 to Cincinnati, $18 to Chicago, and $20 to St. Louis, and corresponding prices to other cities. These rates are but nominally in force, and are not strictly adhered to, lower business being accepted by the roads when offered, if deemed eligible.—*New York Times.*

Democratic Campaign Lie No. 2.

Defending the last House of Representatives of Pennsylvania was the last work on which it was supposed any sane man would enter. But under the policy of systematic falsehood, which seems to be fixed upon as the method of carrying on the Democratic campaign this year, the Clinton *Democrat* enters the list as its defender. Totally and untruthfully suppressing the fact that the "expenses" of the House and Senate in 1873 covered the charge for stationery, coal and other supplies now purchased by contract, and paid for directly by the Treasury, *and not charged as "expenses" of either House*, this sheet has the effrontery to compare the sum now charged as expenses, and that in 1873, which *included* these supplies, and thus make it appear that the mob, over which Mr. Speaker Patterson presided, was a more economical body than its Republican predecessors of 1873 and 1874. Assuming to take his figures from the Auditor General's report, and so secure the authority of that document for his falsehoods, the editor of the *Democrat* states the expenditures, in gross, as follows, *for the Legislature:*

1873 (Republican)	$87,898 87
1874 (Republican)	67,567 70
1875 (Democrat)	45,534 00

He rings the changes on the economy and retrenchment of the Democratic House of 1875, by this conspicuously false measure of comparison. We have taken the pains to look up the facts and present them in such detail as to enable all intelligent readers to detect this flimsy cheat, attempted to mislead the people of the State. The true statement of the expenses each year, with the detailed outlay for the various items which make up the expenses of the Legislature, is as follows:

1873.		
Amount of Senate expenses, stationery, labor, fuel, &c.	$14,970 72	
Postage, wrappers and Digests	6,113 29	
		$21,083 92
Amount of House expenses for stationery, fuel, labor, &c.	28,458 79	
Postage, wrappers and Digests	15,749 60	
		44,208 39
Amount paid on contract for *Legislative Record* (both houses)		22,026 00
Total expenses for 1873		$87,320 31
1874.		
Amount Senate expenses, fuel, stationery, labor, &c.	$21,349 34	
Postage, wrappers and Digests	4,911 92	
		$26,761 16
Amount House expenses, fuel, labor, stationery, &c.	25,591 99	
Postage, wrappers and Digests	15,155 65	
		40,747 64
Legislative Record (both houses)		31,545 00
Total expenses for 1874		$99,056 80
1875—SIX MONTHS.		
Amount of Senate expenses, stationery, labor, fuel, etc.	$12,913 25	
Postage, wrappers and Digests	6,245 14	
		$19,158 39
Amount of House expenses, stationery, fuel, labor, etc.	$24,682 70	
Postage, wrappers, etc	21,279 10	
		$45,941 80
Amount paid on contract for *Legislative Record* (both houses)		20,024 00
Advertising for fuel, stationery, etc.		3,500 00
Repairs during recess, Senate		667 00
Repairs during recess, House		1,290 00
Total expenses for 1875		$69,424 19

Now compare these truthful expenses, and draw your own conclusions of the rascally attempt to "cook" figures from the report of the Auditor General for the purpose of imposing a lie on the people. We have only one more remark to make in relation to these figures. The increase in the expenses of the Senate in 1874 was caused by the necessary changes to provide for the increased room required for the seventeen new Senators created by the new Constitution, and this item, honestly put down as expenditure of the Senate, because it was expended on the Senate chamber, should be reckoned as a permanent improvement, and not as current expenses. But we let that go, and yet invite attention to the claim set up that the Legislature of 1875 (because one of its Houses was Democratic) is entitled to credit for economy. And if this pretended merit is taken away what has the present House to boast of—except notoriety—and that of the worst kind.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

"Nothing New."

So, after all, Paul Boyton's swimming feat across the British Channel on inflated bags is not without precedent. At all events, a correspondent writes to the London *Times* to say:

"Among the Nineveh marbles in the British museum there is a basso-relief showing the manner in which the Ninevites crossed the water. An inflated bag, probably made of the skin of an animal, is strapped around the body immediately above the hips, and on this bag the man supports himself, while he propels himself with his hands. At the other end of the bag, which extends to his chin, there is a mouth-piece for inflation. I have figured this interesting relic in my 'Instinct and Reason' (plate 10, fig. 20), to show how the Caucasian race, from the earliest periods of history, had a knowledge of the properties of matter and a capacity to employ it for their various purposes."

The Newburyport, Mass., *Herald* of a late date says that the mining excitement is not on the decrease in that locality, as some have supposed, but rather on the increase. There is more labor being performed to-day than at any time since the first ore was found, but it is being done in a more quiet and business-like way. The four main shafts—Chipman, Boynton, Parsonage and Bartlett—are being worked continually, night and day, and the richest of ore is being taken from them.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

ALABAMA CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Five Hundred Cases to be Disposed of in Three Months.

Ten Million Dollars Balance After All Claims are Paid.

THE TREASURER-ELECT AT THE DEPARTMENT.

He Gets Permission to Appoint Some of His Subordinates.

Sam Bard Again Presents His Case to Mr. Jewell.

Resignation of Secretary Delano Said to be Near at Hand.

Unfavorable Comment on Governor Thayer, of Wyoming Territory.

Official Statement of the Amount of Additional Bank Currency Issued.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28, 1875.

Alabama Claims Commission.

The adjournment of the Alabama Claims Commission to the latter part of September leaves only three months to it in which to complete its work, as its powers expire by limitation on the first of January next. There are probably five hundred cases yet to be disposed of, and Congress will therefore find it necessary to revive the Commission. It is estimated by those who are well posted, that under the principle and rules laid down by the Commission, after all the cases before it have been acted upon, there will remain in the possession of the Government a balance of at least ten million dollars. A strong effort will be made to induce Congress to reconsider its refusal to permit the insurance companies to participate in the benefits of the award.

Treasurer-Elect New.

Mr. New, the Treasurer-elect, was at the Department to-day in consultation with the Secretary and Assistant Secretary, familiarizing himself with the duties of his position. It is understood that Mr. New applied to the Secretary for permission to appoint sundry of his subordinates, which was at once accorded General Bristow. It is not unlikely that Mr. Spinner would have had the same permission had he not demanded it as a right. In consequence of carelessness on the part of those reorganizing the Treasury Department, it has been discovered that it will be necessary for the President instead of the Secretary of the Treasury, to appoint the Deputy Auditors.

Sam Bard at Headquarters.

The irrepressible Sam Bard called on the Postmaster General to-day and presented a bulky petition asking his retention as postmaster at Atlanta. The Postmaster General informed him that it was too late, that his resignation had been accepted to take effect the 30th of this month. Sam denied that he had ever written any letter of resignation, and Governor Jewell handed him his letter to the President begging to remain in office until the close of the fiscal year. He still denied that it was a letter of resignation, and then spoke of the losses which he had suffered during the war. Governor Jewell asked if his losses had been incurred on the Confederate side, and he responded in the affirmative. Mr. Bard was finally convinced that he could accomplish nothing with the Postmaster General.

Delano's Resignation Again.

A rumor has been floating around all day that the resignation of Secretary Delano was now, or would soon be, in the hands of the President. The source of the rumor was in a quarter friendly to Mr. Delano. It was said that causes entirely apart from those heretofore alluded to as likely to bring about Mr. Delano's retirement from the Cabinet, were influencing him in this step. As Mr. Delano is absent from Washington, there is no means of verifying or disproving the rumor.

Governor Thayer, of Wyoming.

Unfavorable comment is made on the fact that ex-Senator Thayer, who was appointed Governor of Wyoming last February, has scarcely been two weeks at his post, but has been spending most of the time here, intriguing against the other Federal officers of the Territory.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28, 1875.

AMOUNT OF ADDITIONAL BANK CURRENCY ISSUED.

The Comptroller of the Currency to-day advised the Secretary of the Treasury of the issue of $1,612,525 of national bank currency since May 27th, upon which eighty per cent. of legal tender notes will be retired, as provided by law. The whole amount of additional bank circulation issued since the passage of the act of January 14th last, is $7,785,520. The outstanding legal tenders during July will be $375,771,980.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DECIDES A KNOTTY NATURALIZATION QUESTION.

The Attorney General has decided a question of naturalization submitted to him by the Department of State. The facts, briefly, are that Mr. A. Steinkoanter, a Prussian subject by birth, immigrated to the United States in 1848, and was naturalized in St. Louis in 1854. When he returned to Germany he took with him his son, then aged four years, born in the United States. The son is now now twenty years old. The question at issue rose as to the son owing military service to Germany. The Attorney General comes to the conclusion that the boy has two nationalities, one natural and the other acquired. The father returning to Germany and resuming his allegiance, the son partakes of the *status* of the father. Being a minor and having enjoyed the protection of the German Government, he, for the time being, or until of age, owes military duty, the obligations being reciprocal; but when the boy becomes of age he can return to the United States as an American citizen, with the rights and privileges as such, and would even be eligible to the Presidency of the United States.

ITALIAN CONSULAR AGENT AT MEMPHIS.

The President has recognized Guiseppe D. Montdonica Consular Agent of Italy at Memphis.

ANOTHER APPEAL FOR THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The Washington National Monument Society requests the churches and Sabbath schools of the country to take up a collection on Sunday, July 4th, to aid in the completion of the monument. Contributions are to be forwarded to J. B. H. Smith, Treasurer of the society, Washington, D. C.

HINDS RELEASED FROM THE REMAINING INDICTMENTS.

The Government has entered a *nolle pros.* in the three remaining cases against Jerome B. Hinds, charged with complicity in the mail contract frauds, he having previously been acquitted on a similar charge.

BALTIMORE.

Appropriations to Charitable Institutions Restrained by the Court.

BALTIMORE, June 28.—In the Circuit Court, to-day, upon a bill of complaint of certain taxpayers in the city, Judge Pinkney granted a preliminary injunction prohibiting the Mayor and City Councils, its officers and agents, from paying certain appropriations to a number of charitable and benevolent institutions in the city, and restricting such institutions from demanding payment. When the ordinance making the appropriation was before the City Council, it was vigorously opposed by a number of Protestant clergy and taxpayers, on the ground of its illegality, and also that Catholic institutions received an undue proportion of the appropriations in excess of others.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 28, 1875.

NEW INDICTMENTS AGAINST TWEED AND SWEENEY.

Six new indictments were found to-day against Wm. M. Tweed, Peter B. Sweeney, Woodward and others for obtaining money from the City Treasury by false pretense. The amount involved is $60,000.

CHICAGO.

A Vote for Bishop Shipman.

CHICAGO, June 28.—The Standing Committee of this Episcopal diocese have voted in favor of the consecration of Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Bishop-elect of the diocese of Fon du Lac. This is the first diocese to take this action.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Ireland.

ARRIVAL OF LORD MAYOR OF LONDON IN STATE—REVIEW OF TROOPS—AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM IN ATTENDANCE.

LONDON, June 28.—The Lord Mayor of London and suite arrived this morning. They were called on by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin, in state, and conducted to the Mansion House. They afterward attended a review of six thousand troops at Phœnix Park. The American rifle team and party were also at the review and were enthusiastically received. The weather was unfavorable, and the attendance small. This is the first time the Lord Mayor of London has visited Ireland in state.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE MATCH TO-DAY.

DUBLIN, June 28.—It has been finally decided that the Irish team shall consist of the following gentlemen: Dr. J. B. Hamilton, Mr. Pollack, John McKenna, J. K. Milner, Mr. Wilson and Edmund Johnson. They will shoot with the Rigby rifle, while of the American team Messrs. Fulton, Bodine, Bakin and Coleman will use Remington's, and Messrs. Gildersleeve and Yale will use Sharpe's rifle. The match will begin at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning. Absolute silence has been ordered at the range during the contest. Conversation will not be permitted, even among the shooters. Neither team will be allowed to know the number of points made by the other until the end of the firing at each range, when the scores will be officially announced. A large number of Americans have already arrived in Dublin to witness the match.

England.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, June 28.—In the House of Commons, to-day, the bill amending the labor laws passed its second reading, and the National Debt Sinking Fund bill was read a third time.

ANOTHER HEAVY FAILURE.

Edmund Jones & Co., East India merchants and agents of the Burmese Government, have failed, with liabilities estimated at $750,000.

TERRIBLE STORM IN HUNGARY—ONE HUNDRED PERSONS DROWNED AND KILLED.

LONDON, June 29.—A dispatch from Buda-Pesth to the *Standard* says a furious thunder storm passed over that city to-day. The lightning was incessant, and hail fell in such quantities that the roofs of the houses and surrounding hills were covered to the depth of a foot. The waterfall was extraordinary. Torrents swept through the streets of Buda, carrying men, vehicles and everything movable down into the river. Many houses were suddenly floated and destroyed before their inmates could escape. Five hundred inhabitants are missing, and at least one hundred have been drowned or killed by falling walls. All railways are interrupted.

DEATH OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT ZANZIBAR.

A dispatch from Aden announces that the American Consul at Zanzibar died on the 12th instant.

REPORT OF THE SCHILLER COURT OF INQUIRY.

LONDON, June 29—The Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the loss of the steamer Schiller, have made their report. They state that sheet copies of the directions for approaching the English coast and of the instructions issued by the Eagle Company were on board the steamer and both worn. Navigators of the northerly curren, near the Scillys enjoin the use of the lead in thick weather. In the opinion of the court, the cause of the calamity was the entire neglect of this precaution. Had the lead been used at night, or even nine o'clock in the night of the disaster, before the steamer's course was altered, the error in reckoning would have been discovered.

France.

RELIEF FOR INUNDATION SUFFERERS—DECISION OF THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY.

PARIS, June 28.—The Assembly to-day voted $808,000 for the relief of sufferers by the inundations. It was resolved that a subscription should be opened among the deputies.

The Committee of Thirty have decided that the Chamber of Deputies shall be renewed every four years.

Spain.

CARLIST PORTS BOMBARDED—DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN THE PROVINCE OF SEVILLE.

MADRID, June 28.—The Spanish fleet on the Northern coast has been bombarded, the Carlist ports of Berme and Madaca.

A conflagration at Palacios, in the Province of Seville, yesterday, destroyed one hundred and forty buildings.

Marine News.

LONDON, June 28.—Steamships City of Berlin, Cheliert and State of Georgia, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, June 28 P. M.—Consols for money and account 93 7-8; U. S. 5-20's, 1865, 105½; do. 1867, 106¾; 10-40's, 101¾; new 5's, 103¾. Railroads—New York Central, 93¾. Stock firm and steady. Wheat 10s. Common rosin 5½d.

PARIS, June 28.—Rentes 63 francs 95 centimes.

FRANKFORT, June 28.—United States bonds—5-20's, 1867, 104¼.

ANTWERP, June 28.—Refined petroleum 27 francs.

LIVERPOOL, June 26.—Cotton dull and easier; middling upland 7 5-8d; Orleans 7 9-16d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 5,000 American. Flour—Extra State 28s. Wheat—No. 2 to No. 1 spring 8s 2d@8s 3d. Corn 30s 6d. Pork—Western 72s 6d. Eastern 82s 6d. Beef 72s 6d. Bacon—City cured 48s 6d. Cheese 58s. Tallow 41s 3d. Refined petroleum 9½ spirits do 7½d.

POLITICAL.

Ohio.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR STATE SENATOR FROM THE EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DENNISON, O., June 28, 1875.

Dr. E. C. Lewis, of Canal Dover, was today nominated by the Democratic Convention, here for the State Senate from the Eighteenth district, composed of the counties of Coshocton and Tuscarawas.

State.

WASHINGTON COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., June 28, 1875.

The Republican County Convention met to-day and nominated the following ticket: Senate—Geo. V. Lawrence; Prothonotary—Julius P. Miller; Register—A. O. Day; Recorder—James A. Galbreath; Clerk of the Courts—James Mocking; Treasurer—Alexander L. Hawkins; Commissioner.—J. S. Gaston, Josiah Cooper; Auditors—Joseph Linton, Joel Trumbell; Director of the Poor—Robert H. Russell. The proceedings were harmonious and give promise of an active and successful campaign.

The Cambria county Democratic Senatorial conferees, it is said, favor Hon. John Porter for Senator.

The Ebensburg *Herald* affirms that "the prospect of giving the fragments of Democracy a whipping in this (Cambria) county at the next election is not so bad."

Colonel Barr, of the Pittsburgh *Post*, is a little too perpendicular to make a popular Gubernatorial candidate. The Democrats generally do not take to that kind of bar.—*Williamsport Gazette.*

The Harrisburg *Patriot* insists that the Hon. William A. Galbraith shall be the Democratic candidate for Governor. If Mr. Galbraith could be persuaded there was any chance of election he would probably insist upon the same thing.

The county Council of the Patrons of Husbandry of Bradford, met at Towanda last week, and the general expression among the Republican members was in favor of thorough co-operation with the Republican party and determined work for the ticket headed by General Hartranft.

The Democratic ticket in Clarion county is as follows: State Senator—Hon. William A. Corbett, subject to the decision of the Senatorial conferees. Prothonotary—A. B. Barr; District Attorney—David Lawson; Register and Recorder—A. E. Neil; County Treasurer—Patrick Graham; County Commissioners—J. T. Burns, S. D. Sloan; County Auditors—James Russell, H. E. Pest.

The Easton *Dispatch* (Democratic) pleads for a more elevated standard of political ethics. It tells its party very plainly that "the campaign of '76 is not to be won by a system of lone mentioned in the Republican party." And the *Dispatch* is about right. Democrats, however, are slow to learn that "the language of vituperation has in it none of the logic that persuades," and that "words spoken without bitterness, having in them that essential common sense, are the ones that attract, draw and attach to a cause."

General.

The Baltimore *Gazette* (Dem.) hopes "no more Democratic conventions will go astray after Ohio on the financial issue." The Ohio Democracy, it says, do not speak the sentiments of the party, and it now rests with the coming Pennsylvania convention to put the party back in line with the New York, Illinois and other great States that have spoken in favor of honest money and true Democracy (?).

It is an interesting after-centennial queston at Boston what the Mayor will do with the liquor dealers whom he threatened with the law unless they closed their shops, last Thursday, and who took him at his word and kept open bar.

FIRE RECORD.

North Hadley, Mass.—$35,000.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., June 28.—The lumber and grist mill of L. N. Granger, and the store of S. F. Cooley, at North Hadley, were burned last night. Granger's loss $50,000; insured for $7,500. Cooley's loss $5,000, with an insurance of $2,500.

Memphis—$2,500.

MEMPHIS, June 28.—Stewart, Haley & Co.'s smoke house, on Shelby street, was damaged by fire this evening to the extent of $2,500; fully insured in local companies.

The damage to Schwartzenberg's stove store by the fire yesterday, will probably reach $15,000, principally caused by water.

Destructive Fire at Paterson, New Jersey —Watson Bridge Works in Flames.

PATERSON, N. J., June 28.—The Watson Bridge Works are in flames, and at this hour, one A. M., the water supply seems failing and there is little hope of saving any of the building. The works were running night and day on the new iron Portage bridge for the Erie Railroad, and four hundred or five hundred men were employed. The insurance is upwards of $100,000, but the loss is already twice that amount. The third floor of the building is used as a silk factory, and the fire originated there. E. G. Watson & Co., silk manufacturers, lose about $35,000; insured. Charles N. Marsin, New York, silk manufacturer, loses $10,000.

Princeville, Illinois—$25,000.

CHICAGO, June 28.—A *Tribune* special from Peoria says a fire broke out in Princeville, Ill., Sunday morning, and destroyed six wooden buildings, inflicting a loss of about $25,000, with little insurance. It is supposed the fire was caused by incendiaries.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

The Cincinnati Water Works Investigation Results in a Batch of Indictments.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—The Grand Jury to-day returned indictments against Thos. E. Snelbaker, the present Chief of Police and formerly Secretary of the Water Works; William Merk, city editors of the *Volksfreund*, ex-collector of water rents; J. B. McCormick, ex-collector of water rents, and Paul Reinlin, former trustee of the Water Works and now Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Longview Lunatic Asylum, for embezzlement of money belonging to the Water Works. H. A. Bonman, son of one of the present trustees of the Water Works, is also indicted for grand larceny. These cases have all been brought to light by the investigation into the management of the Water Works for some weeks past, and which is now nearly completed.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Tragedy at Pomeroy, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—At Pomeroy, Ohio, on Saturday, Jacob Bunher attempted to kill his wife with a pistol, but the ball passed through her ear without further injury. He then shot himself through the head, dying instantly. No cause is known for the act.

Murder at Mahanoy City.

POTTSVILLE, PA., June 28.—Wm. Thomas was shot at Shoemaker's colliery, Mahanoy City, this forenoon, by a party of roughs. Some stock was killed at the same time.

A SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

A Prominent Pennsylvania Citizen's Wife Dies Under Suspicious Circumstances.

WILKESBARRE, PA., June 28.—At no time, even during the great coal strike just ended, has there been such excitement in this city and neighborhood as now exists over the sudden death, under most suspicious circumstances, of Mrs. D. T. Bound, wife of the Superintendent of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railway. All sorts of rumors are afloat in regard to the affair, and the general opinion is that Mrs. Bound met her death at the hands of her husband and a young woman named Alice Severson. The circumstances, as related in the case of D. T. Bound, and was a highly accomplished and cultivated lady. She formed the acquaintance of Mr. Bound about ten years ago, while visiting in the family of Dr. Mackey, of Hyde Park, relatives of hers. She was at that time principal of a select school at Milford, in the center of a refined social circle. Mr. Bound being a man of considerable wealth and prominence in the Lackawanna Valley, she accepted his proposal of marriage and became his wife in the latter part of 1865. Her maiden name was Lucinda Beecher, and her relatives are among the most eminent people in this section. Ex-Lieutenant Governor William Bross, of Illinois, is a cousin of hers, and he is now on the East assisting in the prosecution of the investigation into the cause of her death. Mr. and Mrs. Bound took up their residence in Kingston, opposite this city, and it is said they never lived happily together. It is certain that during the past ten years the conduct of the former has been a source of constant scandal. His relations with the young woman mentioned were notorious. But a few months ago, during the absence of his wife, who was visiting friends, he dotted public opinion by actually installing Miss Severson in his wife's place in his house. When Mrs. Bound returned she at once indignantly dismissed the woman from the house, and it is said she escorted her back again, and told his wife that Miss Severson was to remain there, and if she (Mrs. Bound) did not like it she might leave. Bound's children by his first wife, singularly enough, sustained his action, and the consequence was a most painful and bitter domestic quarrel, until the sudden death of Mrs. Bound last week. Before retiring on Friday night she ate a dish of strawberries and cream. An hour or so afterwards she was seized with intense burning in her stomach, violent convulsions and profuse vomiting. She remained in this condition until midnight, when she died.

The suspected parties are kept under surveillance by the authorities, and their arrest will be made at once if the analysis warrants it. So general is the belief that the parties are guilty that Bound's house, in Kingston, is shunned as if it were a pest house. Dr. Ludwig, the Bound family physician, declares that death was caused by inflammation of the bowels, and that there were no evidences of poison in the system of the deceased lady.

Miss Severson still remains in Bound's house, which seems to deepen the indignation of the people.

How Marbles Are Made.

The chief place of the manufacture of marbles, those little pieces of stone which contribute so largely to the enjoyment of boys, is at Oberstein, on the Nahe, in Germany, where there are large agate hills and quarries, the refuse of which is turned to good paying account by being made into small balls, employed by experts to knuckle with, and are mostly sent to the American market. The substance used in Saxony is a hard, calcareous stone, which is first broken into blocks, nearly square, by blows with a hammer. These are thrown by the hundred or two into a small sort of mill, which is formed of a flat, stationary stationary slab of stone, with a number of eccentric furrows upon its face. A block of oak, or other hard wood, of the diameter tric size, is placed over the stones and partly resting upon them. The small block of wood is kept revolving while water flows upon the stone slab. In about fifteen minutes the stones are turned into spheres and then, being fit for sale, are henceforth called marbles. One establishment, with but three mills, turns out 60,000 marbles each week.

RISING SUN FLOUR!

Large stock on hand, which will enable us to fill your orders promptly for pay day.

F. W. JENKINS & BRO.,

WHOLESALE FLOUR MERCHANTS.

INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS NOTES.

Indianapolis has three establishments where galvanized iron work is made.

The receipts of iron ore at Milwaukee in 1874 were only 39,085 tons, against 113,427 tons in 1873.

Last week the shipments of lumber from Lock Haven reached 1,233,000 feet. Total for the season, 14,034,500 feet, a decrease

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

"The Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine had his horse shot under him at Bull Run"—*Boston Post.*

And unless we are greatly mistaken he left the army with Fitz John Porter.

The total value of the exports from Boston for the week ending June 25th, was $648,720, against $689,580 for the same time last year. The total value of exports since the beginning of the year is $16,555,260, an increase of $990,568 over 1874.

The proceedings of the Iowa Democratic State Convention last week are received with undisguised dissatisfaction by a large element of the party. The German "Liberals" repudiate the entire ticket. The Republicans are jubilant, and look for a largely increased majority this fall.

Instructions have been prepared at the Treasury Department, and will be issued at once to customs officials, in conformity with the opinion of the Attorney General, that ten days be allowed after the arrival of imported goods at the port of destination in which to make claims for damages.

The New York *Herald* says: "As a necessary outgrowth of the high tariff laws of this country we have had a succession of smuggling scandals." With just as much logic might the *Herald* affirm its chronic tendency to false speaking to be "a necessary outgrowth" of the Ninth Commandment.

The total imports at New York last week amounted to $6,934,666, against $6,646,571 for the corresponding week last year. Since the first of January the importations have amounted to $176,747,337, against $211,153,641 for the relating period of 1874. The exports of gold and silver for the week were $1,901,918, making, with $46,464,523 previously reported, $48,366,441 since the first of the year.

In the Italian Parliament it was the other day openly asserted by one of the deputies that there are consumos in Sicily which pay an annual tribute to bands of malefactors to secure an immunity from their depredations. Sicily is that part of Italy where the priests with their superstitions have had the most absolute control of the masses of the people, and there, as elsewhere, we see the results.

South Carolina, a State under Republican control, will pay the interest on her State debt in New York on July 1st; Virginia, under Democratic control, will fail to pay, as she has done for years. Yet Virginia is the richest State of the two, and the best able to pay. The attention of the Democrats, who rail continually about the ruin brought upon South Carolina by her Republican government, is respectfully directed to this fact.

It has more than once been observed that the most grief-stricken mourners for the departed are those who were the chief architects of the misery of such departed, during their lives. Apropos of the expedition just dispatched in search of the papers of Sir John Franklin, it is now affirmed that the intrepidus explorer went to the North Pole because he could not agree with Lady Franklin. It is even stated that "they fought like cats and dogs."

There can be no doubt that the Southern States are in a more prosperous condition than they have been at any period since the commencement of the war. The New Orleans papers concur in stating that not in ten years have the crops in the State looked so promising. This applies, it is to be remembered, to sugar, rice and corn, as well as to cotton. It is the same in other States. There is no croaking anywhere so that everything is prosperous—so prosperous indeed that a cotton crop of five million bales is now regarded as possible.

Advices from every quarter indicate that the peach crop of the present year will exceed in quantity that of any preceding season for several years past by nearly one-half. Estimates carefully made by the New York *World* place the crop that will be picked and forwarded from Delaware, Maryland and Southern New Jersey at over 6,000,000 baskets, or about 3,750,000 bushels. This crop will be placed on the market between the middle of July and October. The peach-growers, fearing that the market will be overstocked, are making contracts at rates nearly one-third less than last year.

The outward movement of passengers from the United States proves to be considerably larger than was at first anticipated. The movement is also said to be more democratic in character. Ability to make the trip to Europe is no longer confined to the affluent. People of the middle classes, who habitually live within their means, are availing themselves of the prevailing dullness in business to seek health and pleasure in a new experience. There is also noticeable a large number of dissatisfied adopted citizens who, in the absence of profitable labor here, are returning to their native countries.

The discovery of large deposits of silver ore in Texas, on the west side of the Colorado river, together with similar discoveries elsewhere and the increased productiveness of the other silver mines of the country, all point to a depreciation in the value of silver that will bring it within easy reach as a substitute for our fractional currency. Of the total product of bullion in this country, last year, $71,965,620, the proportion of silver was $35,681,411, or nearly one-half. The decline in the value of silver abroad, which already exists, and which has measurably stopped the export of silver, and we shall thus probably be able to keep the bulk of it at home, hereafter.

There is a religious sect in England known as the "Peculiar People," who refuse to have their children vaccinated, or to allow them to have medical attendance. One of their tenets is that it is unlawful to seek for or to permit human assistance in case of sickness, and that all that is allowable is for the Elders of the sect to pray for the patient and anoint the body with oil. They have recently leased a large house near the Tower of London, which is to be used as a hospital, in which the only remedies are to be prayer and oil. A number of Elders will take it in turns to attend in the wards and pray for and anoint the patients. This is a practical application of Professor Tyndall's suggestion that a hospital should be established in two divisions, one for doctoring and the other for praying, and compare the results. The London correspondent of the New York *Times* says there is furious opposition to the Peculiar People's hospital among the people of the neighborhood, but the experiment at least shows faith.

The New York *World*, in an article on the recent commencement exercises at Hampton College, Virginia, argues that the academic instruction of the colored students should be confined to a thorough course of English studies with very little of the mysteries of mathematics other than elementary. This for the alleged reason that "whatever else the higher education of the negroes may aim at, it should first and above all aim to fit the negro to perform a useful part in communities where the white race predominates." In other words, the negro, no matter what the degree of his capabilities and acquirements, must still content himself, intellectually not less than otherwise, with acting as a mere hewer of wood and drawer of water for the "superior" race. Underlying this false and vicious view is, of course, the idea that the negro is a failure, and that no amount of education can fit him for the duties of a voter, legislator or instructor in the higher realms of knowledge. To show how absurd, as well as cowardly, is this theory, we quote the testimony of Dr. Peabody with regard to Richard T. Greener, a colored graduate of Harvard College. He says:

"Mr. Greener distinguished himself both as a speaker and as a writer; and won more prizes than any classmate or coeval; was an excellent scholar in some departments; was on terms of intimacy with the best persons in his class, and left a record and memory every way honorable. He has now a professorship of logic and metaphysics in the University of South Carolina, and, were all our academy chairs as well filled, it would indicate an educational standard very far above our (so-called) colleges and universities."

EXPORT OF AMERICAN GOODS.

The standard argument of the Free Traders against the tariff is that we export nothing but the raw material. We send nothing abroad, they say, which is manufactured at home, whereas, if we had no tariff, we should be compelled to manufacture so cheaply that we should be able to export our manufactured wares for sale in foreign markets.

There is another conclusion that follows from these premises, which these logicians take great pains to conceal. To manufacture goods in this country so cheaply that they would bear the cost of export and still be saleable at lower rates than are obtained for the same grade of foreign goods, implies cheap raw materials as well as cheap labor. The workingmen of the country complain bitterly now of the poor wages they get; but what will they say when they will have to labor at prices that will defy the competition of Europe? It is to that point that free trade would reduce us: and if the labor of the country should refuse to come down to that extremity, the utter destruction of our manufactures would follow. The only possible way of competing with European laborers is to bring down the wages of our laborers below the rates that prevail abroad.

But, while it is true that we do not export largely of goods which we cannot yet produce as cheaply as our European competitors, it is *not* true, as the free traders allege, that our exports of home manufactured goods have fallen off or dwindled to a comparatively small amount. The actual progress of the export trade of American manufactured goods has been carefully calculated from the official Treasury report to stand about thus:

Year.	Total industrial exports.
1847	$10,476,345
1851	20,136,957
1860	39,803,080
1873	64,894,956

So that in twenty-seven years this trade has become more than six times its original magnitude. And this table does not include gold and silver coins, refined petroleum and a number of other large interests. Commenting upon these facts the Philadelphia *North American* says:

"At this rate of increase it is easy to see that the export of American manufactures is fast becoming a great leading interest. Before 1880 it will evidently reach $100,000,000. Of all these manufactures no item is more gratifying than the export of iron and steel manufactures, which, from a total of only $5,903,042 in 1860, increased to a total of $15,589,807 in 1874, while the highest aggregates in any other line were, agricultural implements, $4,661,066; boots, shoes and leather, $5,844,786.

"The most dismal lamentation is constantly kept up over the heavy decline in the exportation of cotton goods, part of which is due to the enormous domestic market which has been built up, and part to the diversion of capital to other lines of business during the periods of war and inflation. But the tables show that we export now many articles that we did not export at all in 1860, and that the exports of many others have risen from humble to great proportions. In all probability the exports of cotton goods would have been fully re-established if the New England interests, which had always been the chief exporters in that line, had exhibited the same courage and enterprise that the Middle States did in reference to their particular interests. But Mr. Wells and his pernicious school of theorists so entirely deranged the New England mind on the subject of export trade that no efforts at recuperation were made there. As a consequence let the reader regard the following figures:

Exports.	1860.	1874.
Cotton piece goods	$5,133,044	$ 2,222,305
Other cotton goods	5,792,752	768,495
Iron and steel	5,203,042	15,589,807

In the one case we have the solid and invincible spirit of New York and Philadelphia, and in the other Boston oppressed with her theories and ideologists. Boots, shoes and leather afford another ruinous illustration. Mr. Wells' first free trade report, in his capacity of Revenue Commissioner, devoted special attention to this industry, and made out a doleful case for sympathy. He wanted foreign leather duty free as a means of rebuilding the export trade in boots and shoes. And now American leather has become a leading staple export to Europe! The cattle trade has now become so vast that no one can see any limit to the production and shipment of leather. In 1860 we exported no sewing machines, and in 1874 we shipped them to the extent of $1,770,951. In 1860 we exported no agricultural implements, and in 1874 we shipped $3,146,406. It will probably surprise many persons to learn that in 1874 we exported lard to the extent of $575,548, and of so obscure an article as oil cake, $4,961,090. Yet no one can discuss the subject of domestic exports without having the decline in the exports of cotton goods brought up."

The report of the Superintendent of the Mint at San Francisco of the coinage operations for the fiscal year ending to-morrow, gives a total of 1,330,000 pieces of gold, valued at $26,200,000, and 8,274,000 pieces of silver, valued at $4,327,000, making a grand total of 9,604,000 pieces, valued at $30,527,000. This is the largest coinage for any previous year in the history of the San Francisco mint, and represents but ten months' operations, the mint having been closed on the 10th instant for a settlement of accounts, and the loss of nearly a month's coining occurred in transferring operations from the old to the new mint building last November. The California *Alta*, in commenting upon the year's work says: "This very large coinage, with the prospective increase for the coming year, points more than ever to the practicability of a speedy substitution of small silver coins in the place of fractional currency throughout the Union. Nothing will contribute more to the resumption than the immense silver yields of the bonanza mines. With this stream of wealth continuously pouring forth, the possibility of returning to the financial status of *ante-bellum* times becomes nearer possible." The new refinining works are now rapidly approaching completion, and it is anticipated that by the first of August the capacity of the mint will be increased sufficiently to insure a coinage of fifty million dollars per annum.

The recent death of Mortimer, who was well known twenty years ago as "Q K. Philander Doesticks, P. B.," but who is almost unknown to the present generation, is an evidence of the fleeting impression made upon the public mind by a mere humorist. "Doesticks" was a humorist of pretty much the same style as Mark Twain, John Phenix, and Lewis, of the Detroit *Free Press*. He furnished nearly all the fun that was going in his day; but Artemas Ward put his nose out of joint, and Artemas has been succeeded by Clemmens, Lewis and Josh. Billings. In the course of time *they*, too, will all be forgotten, as Mortimer has been. Lieut. Derby, better known as John Phenix, wrote many very good things in his day, but the good things, like himself, have passed into oblivion; Mortimer's screeds were fully as good as those of Mark Twain, but they have not survived in the public recollection; and although they had a wide circulation, in their day, and although Mortimer was only forty-five when he died, he and his witticisms are remembered only by those whose memories carry them back into the last generation. The moral of which is that lasting fame is not won by those who devote themselves to the mere amusement of the world. The reputation earned in that way does not last a man during a very short lifetime, much less is it likely to survive him.

A somewhat remarkable coincidence of thought and expression exists between a certain passage in Tennyson's historical drama, "Queen Mary," and one or two of Henry Ward Beecher's utterances in his Lecture Room "talk" to his people on Friday night. The great pulpiteer on that occasion said: "I am a manly fellow." "I don't propose to be put down in any other sense than that in which wheat is put down into the soil. However pressed I am, however I am put down, I will come up again." In the poem referred to, Elizabeth, in a conversation with Lord Howard, exclaims:

"I think my time will come:
I am of sovereign nature, that I know,
Not to be quelled."

The idea could not have been borrowed, for Tennyson's book was not published until the day following Mr. Beecher's impassioned outburst.

New York will soon have an anniversary of which she may justly feel proud. In 1626 Governor Minuit purchased from the savages the entire Island of Manhattan for the sum of sixty guilders. This peaceful treaty was never afterward marred by blood. Next year will bring to that city the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of this most interesting event, and it is to be commemorated on an extensive scale.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The locusts are invading Italy.

"One is taught to cook, but he is born to roast."

There was a jam at Plymouth church on Sunday.

Now comes the question of perjury in Brooklyn.

Tennyson's new poem, "Queen Mary," is his master-piece.

It's a long time waiting for a verdict which counts for so little.

Virginia has commenced her wheat harvest—the best since the war.

Hope the Dublin air will agree with the American rifle team to-day.

As yet nobody seems to have three million dollars worth of faith in Tweed.

Professor Leidy, of Philadelphia, is undergoing much scientific hospitality in England.

The disagreement of the Brooklyn jury is what nine of every ten thoughtful men expected.

"The sweet summer land of the soul" is the burden of a new song. It should be sold in lots.

The Government has just put its straitjacket on three Cincinnati crooked "vinegar" factories.

The wheat crop is being cut throughout Tennessee. The yield is splendid and the quality is very fine.

The Great Eastern has been chartered to run between Liverpool and Philadelphia during the Centennial.

It is suggested that prison photography should be placed on an international basis. The notion is not a bad one.

There are now five telegraphic cables between Europe and the United States, of an aggregate length of 9,026 miles.

The Holly Tree inn system seems to be flourishing in Cleveland. Five "Friendly Inns" are doing a paying business.

Now is the time to prevent mildew on grapevines. Use flour of sulphur dusted on the foliage when the dew is on.

It is the general impression that Old Bill Allen, of Ohio, is run by the Keely motor —which the same is supposed to be cheek.

Ontario offers to farm laborers and others in Europe free grants of land in the District of Muskoka, to the east of the Georgian Bay.

A New York lady, fond of music, but with a constitutional dislike to performing herself, has taught her pet tom cat to play the piano by note.

The grand co-operative mill project, which was started at Fall River two years ago, has been abandoned as an unproductive enterprise.

Falling off. Last year's report of the circulation of the *Christian Union* was 119,000, this year 78,000; of the *Independent*, last year 42,000; this year 35,000.

From every quarter come reports that arrangements are being made to transport, at reduced rates, visitors and goods to the Centennial Exhibition next year.

The White Hills of New Hampshire are getting to be more and more esteemed as the Switzerland of America, judging from the increasing travel thitherward.

A cruel hoax has been perpetrated on the *cimex lecterarius* in the construction of iron bedsteads which cannot be distinguished from mahogany by the eye.

Of the 1,905,978 cheese received at New York during the year ending May 31, 1,701,328 were exported, leaving only 204,650, or about nine per cent. for our home consumption.

The Connecticut Legislature has chartered another insurance company, with a novel but perhaps useful feature—to insure losses against wind, as well as fire and water.

Philadelphia, July 29, 1775—Mr. Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., was this day appointed postmaster for the New York department. The pay is $50 per month.—[Roger Sherman.]

New Caledonia feels the benefit of the labor of her communist convicts. The cigarettes manufactured there with the native tobacco are in great demand in Australia.

The Grand Jury of Cincinnati has indicted two Democratic Water Rent Collectors of that city, and the *Enquirer* says: "We do not deny the justice of these indictments."

Very sensibly the New York Orangemen propose to celebrate the 12th of July by a jolly picnic instead of parading through the streets in black clothes under a sweltering sun.

A mysterious change has come over the tops of the beech trees in Kentucky, the leaves of which have turned brown and apparently died, while the lower parts remain in full leaf.

A Protestant church has been built at Smithfield, London, to commemorate the martyrs burned there, and the Catholics intend to build one at the Tower to commemorate others.

A number of scientific gentlemen of Chicago are arranging for a prolonged steam yacht cruise around the lakes, down the St. Lawrence river, and thence along the Atlantic coast.

Shameful, if true. The *American Grocer* declares "that there is scarcely a single class of goods put up and sold in this country which is not short of the weight or measure claimed for it."

A nut for freetraders to crack. Sugar from the beet has become so abundant in England that the sugar refiners have protested against the further free introduction of the article into that country.

"There is a soul of goodness," etc. A correspondent of the *Scientific American* claims to have discovered in the despised bed-bug "an odor as delicate and delicious as it was before rank and disgusting."

Human nature. The other day in Stewart's, New York, a lady actually burst into tears at finding that a novelty in dress goods, for which she had paid three dollars per yard a few weeks ago, was now selling for one dollar and a half.

PERSONAL.

A sensation of the next season will be the visit to this country of one of the daughters of Queen Victoria—the wife of the Marquis of Lorne.

Anna Dickinson will *not* leave the platform for the stage. She will lecture the coming season, and her new subjects will be "Madame Roland" and "Father Mathew."

A Nevada lass having received an offer of marriage from a young merchant who had been in the neighborhood but a short time, replied: "Well, I don't know. Girls are scarce and high about here. What are you worth?"

Charles Manning, who was captain of the Harvard College crew on their visit to Europe in 1869, and also teacher at the Tremont Gymnasium at Boston, and who was noted for his strength and agility, has been ruining himself with strong drink, recently, and was the other day sent to jail for drunkenness.

Mr. Thomas Charles Baring, M. P. from South Essex in England, and one of the great Baring family, has announced his intention to rebuild Hertford College, in Oxford, and to add to its endowments. The English journals, in noting this fact, credit Mr. Baring "with a zeal and liberality worthy the munificence of an age famous for its devotion to learning."

Three years ago, last March, the son of State Senator Bloss, of Bethlehem, Conn., ran away from home, and nothing was heard of him until June 3d, when he suddenly introduced himself to his father, and it appeared that he had all this time been working for a farmer in New York State, though why he left home is unknown.

Peru, Mass., harbors the champion old gentleman, Sylvester French, a native of the town, and eighty-eight years old, who began plowing ahead of any farmer thereabouts, finished his planting, sowed his oats and buckwheat still ahead, and has hoed his garden the second time. He does his haying with very little help, hiring a boy to help him load or getting a day or two's mowing. He has filled his woodhouse, sawing and splitting five cords of hard-boiled wood, with slabs which he draws from the mill yard, in all enough for his year's supply. He is uniform in his attendance at religious services on the Lord's day, is the sire of twenty-one sons and daughters, is the first to retire at eventide, rises at half-past four every morning, and is enjoying life with a zest and relish which few much younger men can surpass.

The Boston *Herald* tells this story: The day following our centennial festivities the following incident occurred in a South End saloon: A friend had invited one of the South Carolina soldiers into a saloon to put another turf on the buried hatchet. While standing at the bar a stranger came in. The Carolinian suddenly dropped his glass and closely eyed the stranger. His gaze was so steady and peculiar that the friend began to be alarmed and to fear that the hatchet was about to be dug up again. Directly the Carolinian asked the stranger if he knew him. There was no recognition, whereupon the Carolinian asked him if he was not in the late war. "Yes," was the reply. "And you were once stationed at such a place?" "Yes." "And took part in such a skirmish?" "Yes." "Well, I thought so," replied the Carolinian, and, raising his hat, showed a large scar on his forehead, saying, "There is your saber mark, my boy, come up and take a drink!" And so, then and there, they decorated the grave of the buried hatchet.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Last Journals of David Livingstone. By Horace Waller, F. R. G. S., Rector of Twywell, Northampton. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., of Pittsburgh.

We take much pleasure in calling attention to this "complete, cheap, and popular edition," just issued, of Livingstone's Journals in Central Africa. It contains the same matter, text, map and illustrations, of "Harper's elegant Library Edition," and at half the cost—this edition being worth $2 50, instead of $5 00. The high estimate of the work, as a book of explanation, travel, &c., has been already expressed, and the lapse of time, if anything, has increased the value of the work. It may be secured now by persons of moderate means, and ought to be found in Sunday-school libraries as well as public and private libraries. It deserves a wide circulation upon the ground of merit alone.

The Recent Origin of Man as Illustrated by Geology and the Modern Science of Pre-historic Archeology. By James C. Southall, with illustrations, 8 vo. extra cloth. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Candid readers of this able work must admit that Mr. Southall has accomplished the difficult task he has undertaken to examine the views of different scientists, in a manner which commends him to seekers after truth. He has carefully gone over the entire field and shown the inaccuracies of some writers, and fully corroborates the Bible history of the world. Mr. Southall, in discussing the question of the origin of man, says: "If, as I contend, primeval man commenced his career six or eight thousand years ago in a civilized condition in the temperate regions of the East, and there are no human traces behind these, the doctrine of evolution, so far as man is concerned, is at once negatived." It is shown that there is a Pluvial as well as a Glacial age, and conclusive evidence is given of this view. The distinguished author fixed the period of the mound-building at 1,600 or 1,500 years, the Danish peat and the Swiss lake dwellings at 3,000 years. The cave lion and cave bear are shown to be identical with existing species. Mr. Southall has rendered valuable service to science and Christianity by his pains-taking labor of many years of study, and we have demonstrated his great industry, research and learning.

Our Mutual Friend. By Charles Dickens. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

This belongs to the "Harper's Household Edition" of Dickens' works. It is profusely illustrated by wood cuts, printed in bright clear type, white paper and bound in green cloth, chased in gold. Of the story itself but little need be said more than it is one of Dickens' master creations as a romance. This edition is a choice one and sold at a low price.

Breakfast, Luncheon and Tea. By Marion Harland, author of "Common Sense in the Household." Published by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This work belongs to the "Common Sense in the Household" series, as it presents a class of receipts which commend them to housekeepers, and throughout there is a number of "common sense talks," which will be helpful to many a housekeeper. This is the second instalment, but it does not contain a single receipt heretofore printed. It is, in fact, the second story in the edifice of domestic economy, the materials of which have been accumulated since the first was completed. The majority of the receipts were first tested by the author, and are marked with a Maltese cross. We think it is a collection of choice receipts, and worthy of the attention of every housekeeper in the land. The book has been printed in fine style.

Little Classics. Fortune. Edited by Josiah Johnson. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is the twelfth and last volume of the prose series of "Little Classics," which many will regret, as it has been a popular series from first to last. The exquisite manner in which the volumes have been printed and bound, and the style and containing specimens of the choicest articles in the English language, rendered them very attractive. This volume contains six articles, "The Gold Bug," by Poe; "The Fairy Finder," by Lover; "Marad, the Unlucky," by Edgeworth; "The Children of the Public," by E. E. Hale; "The Rival Dreamers," by Banim; "The Threefold Destiny," by Hawthorne. This series is just the thing to carry on a jaunt or while rusticating during the "heated term."

The Early Kings of Norway: Also an essay on the Portraits of John Knox. By Thomas Carlyle, author of "Frederick the Great," etc. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

There is a charm about Mr. Carlyle's writings, that is refreshing these days, and this belongs to a class of works that render his style peculiarly fascinating. Through the narratives (Sagas, literally "says") of Norse writers and the aid of the learned Dahlmann, the German Professor, the work has been prepared. Most of this matter originally appeared in leading English magazines, and, we presume are intended to advance his theories against the spirit of the age"—democracy and liberalism. A valuable paper at the close of the volume on "The Portraits of John Knox," argues that the only authentic portrait is one recently discovered and now known as the "Somerville Portrait."

The Keys of the Creeds. Published by Putnam's Sons, New York. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., Pittsburgh.

The title is significant, and indicates the author to be of the Ishmaelite school—against everybody. The "Keys of the Creeds" is a series of letters written in 1873 and 1874, and are directed to a "Friend," to remove from his mind certain sceptical proclivities. The dogmatic style of the author shows itself in every page, and the fact that when Scripture quotations were made, according to "circumstances," the Douay and the English versions were used, awaken suspicion. It would be difficult to tell what the author did believe, as his views are of the "Electic" sort. The following paragraph will throw light upon these mysterious "Keys:" "This done, God becomes the supreme personal element in nature; but existing only in the ideal, inasmuch as it is only in idea, and not in senses, that we are cognizant of Him. We now find ourselves in harmony with those who, like the Greeks and other Pantheists, regard Deity as imminent in and inseparably from nature; with those who, like the Jews and Christians, regard Him as existing apart from and above nature; and with those who have earned for themselves the name of atheist, by regarding the real (under the name of nature) as existing independently of any ideal (or God) at all." The author is evidently a man of culture and his views are entitled to respectful consideration.

Through the Year: Thoughts relating to the Seasons of Nature and the Church. By the Rev. E. N. Powers, D. D., Rector of St. John's church, Chicago. 12mo, cloth. Boston, Roberts, Brothers. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

The contents of this series of sermons by an Episcopal minister, will indicate the character, as follows: From Advent to Lent, Lenten Days, Easter and Eastertide, Whitsometide, after Trinity and three discourses on Agassiz, representing Nature, Sumner, Humanity, and Kingsley, Religion. Aside from every other consideration, the chaste and flowing style, elaborate finish of the composition, coupled with the fervid imagination of the author, renders the work one of much interest and value. The sermons are "Churchly" throughout.

The Old Fountain Inn and Other Poems. By Adelaide T. Moe. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This elegantly printed volume of poems, contain some very dainty bits for lovers of the muse. It has the fragrance of the home circle and the field, and there is a versatility of style that fascinates. The modest pretentions of the fair author are seen in every page. The publishers have robed the volume in neat attire, and the type and paper in superb.

History of the Roman Empire from the Death of Theodosius the Great to the Coronation of Charles the Great, A. D. 395-800. By Arthur M. Curteis, M. A., late Fellow of Trinity College. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This belongs to the excellent series of Historical Hand-books, issued by the Lippincotts. The handy size of the volume makes it portable and compact. It is "much in little," maintaining the high character of the two preceding volumes of the series. The book is the outgrowth of a course of lectures delivered to the two highest Forms in Therborne School, while the object was the bridging of the "ancient" and "modern" periods of history. The work is both lucid and valuable.

Prohibition lags superfluous on the stage both in Minnesota and Iowa.

A MARVELOUS ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

Heroic Exploit of a United States Sailor.

About five o'clock Friday afternoon an intense excitement was created among the people living in the tenement houses near Hudson and York streets, Jersey City, growing out of a report that a little child had fallen into the receiving basin, filled with muddy water, at the corner of York and Hudson streets. Special Officer Sadler, of the First precinct, dragged the basin, after which the supposed missing child turned up alive and well. The search was about to be abandoned, when it was discovered that the child actually missing was a little son of Joseph Roddick, aged four years, and the search was renewed.

After nearly twenty minutes from the time of the first alarm, two young sailors, attired in new naval uniforms, belonging on board of the United States Coast Survey steamer Captain Hitchcock came up and at once volunteered to go down in search of the body, saying, "How deep is it?" His shipmate replied, "D—n it, it isn't more than a mile," to which he answered, "if it is two miles I'm going for him." A rope was attached around the waist of the sailor (subsequently ascertained to be Harry Rynders), who at once jumped in. After feeling around for a few moments Rynders worked his feet under the trap into the iron pipe leading from the cesspool to the sewer, when he exclaimed, "I've got him, and he's alive." A tremendous shout was sent up, and a moment after the little fellow was brought out looking as though he had just emerged from a tar barrel. The youngster was soused into a tub of water, and in a few minutes was conscious and out of danger. It has since been learned that he was shoved in by another child, and in going down head first, came up behind the trap, and thus worked his way into the iron pipe. The crowd attempted to lionize the sailor, who did not appear to realize that he had done a brave act, but quietly left to go on board of his vessel lying at the Scranton coal dock.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Centennial Notes.

Since the Bunker Hill celebration, a fresh interest is being taken in the greater Centennial of 1876. Our exchanges abound in what is going on abroad and at home. One of the most novel propositions comes from a Swede, Mr. Knute Forsberg, of Stockholm, Sweden, and whose profession is that of a "landscape architect," who, desiring to benefit his countrymen and afford to the more intelligent of the poorer classes opportunities for visiting the Centennial Exposition next year, has called a meeting of Swedes near Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, with the intention of perfecting a scheme to bring Norsemen to America during the jubilee. The proposition made to his countrymen in America, in view of the fact that he has been requested by his Government to take charge of the laying out of the grounds of the Swedish department at the Centennial celebration, is that Sweden should send over three hundred military tents, each capable of holding twenty-five persons, to be located on the Abbotsford ground (about three miles from the Centennial buildings, and on the direct line of the railroad), so as to form a temporary and the nucleus of a permanent Swedish colony. Mr. Forsberg says that—

"The students from Copenhagen, Christiana and Lund recently visited, by invitation, the old Swedish University of Upsala, forty miles north of Stockholm, for the purpose of continuing the collegiate visit of Scandinavian youths commenced in 1846. With them came a goodly number of their friends, and the visitants numbered twice as many as the inhabitants of Upsala, yet all were hospitably entertained at a reasonable price for accommodation, though there were only two hotels in the place, and these merely capable of accommodating one hundred guests. The difficulty was overcome by every private family giving up their lower floors, and also some of the upper ones to the visitants. Many wealthy persons and all the professors and students further gave both rooms and food to the guests gratis.

"The idea is that each nationality shall provide for their countrymen, and establish committees in order to perfect such arrangements. At least 30,000 persons from Sweden and Norway," he says, "may be expected to visit this country during the Centennial Exposition. The Government of Sweden," asserted Mr. Forsberg, "will undoubtedly send over a large number of mechanics, but many of a great body of agriculturists who desire to come will refrain from leaving their native land unless arrangements are made for their return if they do not desire to remain in the New World. I am now on a visit to all parts of this country who desire to visit the Centennial celebration pay into the Swedish commissariat a sufficient sum to cover all reasonable expenses, cost of passage, out and return, and board while here. Under this plan living would not cost them more than $1 per diem, and so he sets down the total cost as follows: Passage, both ways, $70; board and lodging one month, $30; entrance to exhibition, etc., $7; total, $107. This," he says, "allowing a full margin on everything, excepting clothing and extraneous luxuries, and the system, if adopted, would certainly militate against the chances of unsophisticated countrymen falling a prey to land sharks. Should a few of the Swedes who come to this country on this plan desire to remain and settle down, their return passage money would be readily refunded by the Swedish commissariat."

Here is the latest and most original scheme for providing for Centennial guests yet propounded.—*New York Express.*

The Harvest Prospects.

During the present week McKillop, Sprague & Co. have received reports of the harvest prospects from several points in Southern and Western States. From Arkansas the reports are that about as much cotton was planted as last year, but about one-third more grain. In all cases the promise is that the crop of breadstuffs will be large and of excellent quality. In Mississippi the fruit crop will be a failure, but the condition and prospects of corn and cotton are very good. In Texas the corn and cotton will be good but late. The Louisiana reports indicate an increase in the area of cane, corn and rice cultivation, and the condition of the crops there is in general above the average. The most disheartening reports are those from Nebraska and Colorado, which are yet infected by the grasshoppers. In Colorado a half a crop may be raised, but not enough for food of the inhabitants. In Nebraska, except a strip of country south of the Platte river and along the Missouri river about ten miles in extent, in which there will be no small grain of any account, the reports are generally otherwise favorable.

During a severe thunder storm in Chicago the other day, the limestone front steps of the houses on one side of a whole street were alike marked with curiously crooked stripes, lying, with relation to each other, like four adjacent spokes of a wheel.

Health is Capital.

Who can doubt it? Do we not every day see the vigorous and clear-headed pushing on to fortune, and the feeble and brain-besotted tarrying by the way? Health gives energy, *now*. What a healthy mind conceives, a healthy body is prone to execute. Infirmities and ill deter the invalid altogether, the vigorous man surmounts at a bound. If we would be successful, let us first be healthy. The initial step to be taken toward arriving at that condition, is to rally the failing energies of the system. As a renovant of decaying vital power, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be justly recommended in preference to all other tonics, since its superiority as an invigorant is the subject of daily demonstration. But it is far more than a simple recuperant of physical strength: it is a prompt remedy for bodily irregularities, particularly of the stomach, bowels and liver, and a reliable preventive of malarious begotten of miasm, impure water, exposure and exhaustion, the bad effects of which it invariably counteracts.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

E. F. Kunkel's celebrated Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, chronic diarrhœa, disease of the kidneys and all diseases arising from a disordered liver, stomach or intestines, such as constipation, flatulence, inward piles, fulness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fulness of weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever, pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, head, chest, limbs, etc., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. Price $1 per bottle. Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist palm off some other preparation of iron he may say is just as good, but ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Take no other. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is not sold in bulk—only in $1 bottles. E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, No. 229 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm.

Entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine, passing from the system alive. No fee unless the head passes. Come and refer to patients treated. Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 229 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Advice free. Corn, Pin and Stomach Worms removed. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1 per bottle. It never fails.

MWF

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.

CHARTERED IN 1869.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.

NO PATENT—NO PAY.

Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY

VERY ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS

IN

NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS

Received During the Present Week.

Black Hernanias and Grenadines.

At 6½c, Black Hernanias, well worth 12½c.
At 12½c Fine Black Grenadines, usual price 25c.
At 25c, Black Striped Grenadines, worth 40c.
At 37½c, Good Black Hernanias and Grenadines, equal to bed bargains offered at 50c and 75c.
At 50c, Rich Silk Striped Hernanias, sold last month at $1 00 and $1 25.
At 50 to 75c, Bargains in Best Black Hernanias and Grenadines.

REMARKABLE BARGAINS IN

New Plaid Poplins at 12½c, usually sold at 25c.
New Wash Poplins at 10c and 12½c.
New Summer Dress

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SELL

Allegheny Valley R. R. Income Bonds,

Will find it to their interest to call on or address

G. B. HILL,

THIS No. 109 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 28, 1875.

The week opens on a quiet money market, although the approach of the usual quarterly settlements at the first of July has created a sharp demand for money at bank counters. Most of the banks report their funds loaned out to as great an extent as is desirable, and although there is no signs of stringency, yet money is scarce and loans are in greater demand that they have been at any time since the opening of the year.

—We have received from the Comptroller of the Currency and give below the report of the statement of the lawful money reserve of the national banks in the redemption cities, as shown by the reports of their condition at the close of business on May 1, 1875:

	New York City.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Albany.	Pittsburgh.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minneapolis.	Cincinnati.	Cleveland.	Detroit.	Milwaukee.	San Francisco.	Total.
Number of banks	61	31	22	7	7	7	4	12	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	181
Deposits	$ 174,209,000	$ 49,870,000	$ 38,341,000	$ 8,610,000	$ 8,757,000	$ 8,634,000	$ 2,814,000	$ 18,000,000	$ 5,334,000	$ 1,296,000	$ 4,000,000	$ 2,742,000	$ 3,000,000	$ 2,000,000	$ 5,000,000	$ 334,307,000
Reserve required	$ 43,552,250	$ 12,467,500	$ 9,585,250	$ 2,152,500	$ 2,189,250	$ 2,158,500	$ 703,500	$ 4,500,000	$ 1,333,500	$ 324,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 685,500	$ 750,000	$ 500,000	$ 1,250,000	$ 83,576,750
Reserve held	$ 74,756,824	$ 17,117,221	$ 14,376,787	$ 3,241,470	$ 3,287,625	$ 3,237,750	$ 1,055,250	$ 6,750,000	$ 2,000,250	$ 486,000	$ 1,500,000	$ 1,028,250	$ 1,125,000	$ 750,000	$ 1,875,000	$ 125,365,127
Surplus reserve	$ 31,204,574	$ 4,649,721	$ 4,791,537	$ 1,088,970	$ 1,098,375	$ 1,079,250	$ 351,750	$ 2,250,000	$ 666,750	$ 162,000	$ 500,000	$ 342,750	$ 375,000	$ 250,000	$ 625,000	$ 41,788,377
Loans and discounts	$ 215,078,100	$ 68,219,300	$ 51,121,400	$ 11,480,700	$ 11,676,500	$ 11,516,700	$ 3,753,000	$ 24,000,000	$ 7,112,000	$ 1,728,000	$ 5,333,300	$ 3,656,000	$ 4,000,000	$ 2,666,700	$ 6,666,700	$ 446,008,400
Specie	$ 8,622,100	$ 2,703,400	$ 1,708,600	$ 426,100	$ 433,500	$ 429,400	$ 139,400	$ 894,000	$ 264,900	$ 64,400	$ 198,800	$ 136,200	$ 149,000	$ 99,400	$ 248,500	$ 16,517,900
Legal tenders	$ 8,401,200	$ 2,703,400	$ 1,708,600	$ 426,100	$ 433,500	$ 429,400	$ 139,400	$ 894,000	$ 264,900	$ 64,400	$ 198,800	$ 136,200	$ 149,000	$ 99,400	$ 248,500	$ 16,517,900
Total specie and legal tenders	$ 16,923,300	$ 5,406,800	$ 3,417,200	$ 852,200	$ 867,000	$ 858,800	$ 278,800	$ 1,788,000	$ 529,800	$ 128,800	$ 397,600	$ 272,400	$ 298,000	$ 198,800	$ 497,000	$ 33,035,800
Circulation	$ 19,525,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 35,525,000
Due from reserve agents	$ 35,359,524	$ 10,710,421	$ 9,959,587	$ 2,389,270	$ 2,420,625	$ 2,378,950	$ 776,450	$ 4,962,000	$ 1,471,450	$ 357,200	$ 1,102,400	$ 756,350	$ 826,875	$ 552,500	$ 1,378,125	$ 75,322,837
Due from other banks	$ 3,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 35,525,000
Legal tenders	$ 8,401,200	$ 2,703,400	$ 1,708,600	$ 426,100	$ 433,500	$ 429,400	$ 139,400	$ 894,000	$ 264,900	$ 64,400	$ 198,800	$ 136,200	$ 149,000	$ 99,400	$ 248,500	$ 16,517,900
Specie	$ 8,521,900	$ 2,703,400	$ 1,708,600	$ 426,100	$ 433,500	$ 429,400	$ 139,400	$ 894,000	$ 264,900	$ 64,400	$ 198,800	$ 136,200	$ 149,000	$ 99,400	$ 248,500	$ 16,517,900
Total	$ 16,923,100	$ 5,406,800	$ 3,417,200	$ 852,200	$ 867,000	$ 858,800	$ 278,800	$ 1,788,000	$ 529,800	$ 128,800	$ 397,600	$ 272,400	$ 298,000	$ 198,800	$ 497,000	$ 33,035,800
Per cent. of reserve	21.7	31.6	23.8	26.3	26.5	25.0	39.8	26.5	25.2	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.4

*Includes circulation.

The following is the aggregate of the condition of the country banks as reported at the same time and for May 1, 1874:

	May 1, 1875.	May 1, 1874.
No. of banks	1,845	1,751
Reserve required	$ 46,020,976	$ 77,301,463
Reserve held	100,725,304	112,637,610
Excess over legal reserve	54,705,208	34,836,177
Percentage of reserve	21.7	36.3
Composition of reserve—		
Due from reserve agents	$ 32,051,059	$ 60,112,230
Specie	1,811,483	2,431,605
Legal tenders	34,448,788	47,613,805
United States certificates of deposit	700,000	2,489,000
Five per cent. deposit on circulation	11,913,977	.....

The above tables are of much interest to those who study the condition of the money market, not only as it appears at home, but as it is throughout the country.

In considering the figures given, it should be remembered that the reserve required of the banks in the table of country banks is 15 per cent. of their deposits, and 25 per cent. is required of the banks in the redemption cities. It will be noted that these latter banks hold 33.3 per cent. of reserve where but 25 per cent.is required which is 33 per cent. more than the law compels them to carry.

Among the country banks the showing is still better, as the reserve paid is 33 per cent. of their deposits where the legal requirement is but 15 per cent., which is 102 per cent. more than the law compells them to carry.

The total amount of liabilities against which a reserve must be carried is $722,965,987, against which the banks hold a total cash reserve as follows:

Specie	$ 10,620,291
Legal tenders	85,581,324
United States certificates	38,055,000
Total	$133,286,789
Five per cent. redemption fund	16,787,279
Due from reserve agents	80,620,877
Total	$230,694,945

There has been a statement going the rounds of the press, which has doubtless got to many of our readers, to the effect that emanated from some badly informed official at Washington, that the banks have, in case of a run on them, only a little over eighty millions with which to meet over seven hundred millions of deposits. By the above table it will be seen that they have in cash reserves $133,286,789. We class as cash United States certificates of deposit, for they are practically legal tenders of large denominations, issued by the Department in place of small bills to save the banks the labor of counting. In all the ordinary transactions between the banks and their customers there is no difference made between bank and Government notes, yet the former, as well as fractional currency, is not available as reserve. In addition to the above amount the banks hold in cash, available for all purposes of paying their liabilities to their depositors, the following amounts:

Bills of other banks	$19,504,640
Fractional currency	2,702,320
Total	$22,206,960

To which it is not unreasonable to add United States bonds $14,297,650, that are certainly as good as money, and $4,627,142 in the hands of the United States Treasurer, other than redemption funds.

It would thus seem that instead of having but a little in excess of $80,000,000 available in case of a run, the banks have in reality between $170,000,000 and $180,000,000 without drawing on any of their exchanges.

Remarking on the condition of the banks as shown by the report, the New York *Bulletin* says:

Under the old law the country banks were required to hold 15 per cent. against deposits and circulation combined, three-fifths of such reserve being permitted to consist of funds held by redemption agents; under the new law, 15 per cent. is required against deposits, the amount to rest with reserve agents remaining as before, while only five per cent. is required against circulation, which is to be held in the form of legal tenders with the United States Treasurer. The excess of reserve beyond legal requirements was, on May 1, $54,705,208, against $34,836,177 a year previous, which shows that the banks have not availed themselves of the relaxation of the reserve laws for squandering their reserves, and confirms the general principle that banks may be trusted to take care of themselves without the imposition of strict legal guards.

"In the case of banks in the redemption cities the amount of reserve required to be held has been reduced, under the new law, $17,226,007, while the amount actually held is $12,081,541 lower, and the excess beyond the requirements of the law stands $5,144,966 higher. As in the case of the country banks, the reduction in the legal tender portion of the reserves is light, the bulk of the decrease having occurred on the deposits with reserve agents and in the specie. The reserve required to be held by these banks is twenty-five per cent., one-half of which may consist of deposits in New York banks if they really hold thirty-three and one third per cent., and seventy-seven per cent. of reserve required they hold in the form of legal tenders or their equivalent."

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	10:30	11:30	12:3	1:30	2:30	3:30
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U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	126	126	126	126	126	126
5-20's, 1865	118	118	118	118	118	118
5-20's, 1865, new	123	123	123	123	123	123
5-20's, 1867, registered	122	122	122	122	122	122
5-20's, 1867	122	122	122	122	122	122
5-20's, 1868	123	123	123	123	123	123
10-40's, coupon	120	120	120	120	120	120
10-40's, new	119	119	119	119	119	119
Currency 6's	122	122	122	122	122	122
New 5 per cents	117	117	117	117	117	117
Western Union Tel	77	77	77	77	77	77
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½
Panama						128
Adams Express	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½
Wells, Fargo Express	79					79
American Express	45					45
United States Exp's	48					48
New York Central	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
Erie	20	20	20	20	20	20
Erie, preferred	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½
Michigan Central	92	92	92	92	92	92
Michigan Southern	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½
Illinois Central	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91	91	91	91	91	91
Chicago & Northwest	40	40	40	40	40	40
Do. preferred	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½
Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
St. Paul	35	35	35	35	35	35
Do. preferred	65	65	65	65	65	65
Pittsburgh, consol	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Fort Wayne	127	127	127	127	127	127
Union Pacific	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½
Ohio & Mississippi	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
Del. & Hudson Canal	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	34	34	34	34	34	34
Atlantic & Pac. Tel. pref	70	70	70	70	70	70
Wabash	41	41	41	41	41	41
Wabash preferred	67	67	67	67	67	67
Terre Haute	15	15	15	15	15	15
Terre Haute, preferred	45	45	45	45	45	45
Toledo & Wabash	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½
Toledo & Wabash, preferred	70	70	70	70	70	70
Canton Co	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½
Quicksilver, preferred	55	55	55	55	55	55
Adams Express	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Wells, Fargo Express	79	79	79	79	79	79
American Express	54	54	54	54	54	54
U. S. Express	44	44	44	44	44	44
Pacific Mail	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½
New York Central	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Erie	20	20	20	20	20	20
Erie, preferred	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½
Michigan Central	92	92	92	92	92	92
Michigan Southern	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½
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Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91	91	91	91	91	91
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Atlantic & Pac. Tel. pref	70	70	70	70	70	70
Wabash	41	41	41	41	41	41
Wabash preferred	67	67	67	67	67	67
Terre Haute	15	15	15	15	15	15
Terre Haute, preferred	45	45	45	45	45	45
Toledo & Wabash	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½
Toledo & Wabash, preferred	70	70	70	70	70	70

*Includes circulation.

The following is the aggregate of the condition of the country banks as reported at the same time and for May 1, 1874:

	May 1, 1875.	May 1, 1874.
No. of banks	1,845	1,751
Reserve required	$ 46,020,976	$ 77,301,463
Reserve held	100,725,304	112,637,610
Excess over legal reserve	54,705,208	34,836,177
Percentage of reserve	21.7	36.3
Composition of reserve—		
Due from reserve agents	$ 32,051,059	$ 60,112,230
Specie	1,811,483	2,431,605
Legal tenders	34,448,788	47,613,805
United States certificates of deposit	700,000	2,489,000
Five per cent. deposit on circulation	11,913,977	.....

The above tables are of much interest to those who study the condition of the money market, not only as it appears at home, but as it is throughout the country.

In considering the figures given, it should be remembered that the reserve required of the banks in the table of country banks is 15 per cent. of their deposits, and 25 per cent. is required of the banks in the redemption cities. It will be noted that these latter banks hold 33.3 per cent. of reserve where but 25 per cent.is required which is 33 per cent. more than the law compells them to carry.

Among the country banks the showing is still better, as the reserve paid is 33 per cent. of their deposits where the legal requirement is but 15 per cent., which is 102 per cent. more than the law compells them to carry.

The total amount of liabilities against which a reserve must be carried is $722,965,987, against which the banks hold a total cash reserve as follows:

Specie	$ 10,620,291
Legal tenders	85,581,324
United States certificates	38,055,000
Total	$133,286,789
Five per cent. redemption fund	16,787,279
Due from reserve agents	80,620,877
Total	$230,694,945

There has been a statement going the rounds of the press, which has doubtless got to many of our readers, to the effect that emanated from some badly informed official at Washington, that the banks have, in case of a run on them, only a little over eighty millions with which to meet over seven hundred millions of deposits. By the above table it will be seen that they have in cash reserves $133,286,789. We class as cash United States certificates of deposit, for they are practically legal tenders of large denominations, issued by the Department in place of small bills to save the banks the labor of counting. In all the ordinary transactions between the banks and their customers there is no difference made between bank and Government notes, yet the former, as well as fractional currency, is not available as reserve. In addition to the above amount the banks hold in cash, available for all purposes of paying their liabilities to their depositors, the following amounts:

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Fractional currency	2,702,320
Total	$22,206,960

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OFFICE OF TRADE & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, June 28, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

We have to report a strong market for stocks to-day, and it is very noticable that the tendency of the whole street has undergone a very decided change; in fact the prevailing opinion now favors a still higher range of prices for stocks in the near future.

Pacific Mail has been the leading feature of the market to-day, and it advanced to 42 this afternoon, against 39½ early in the day. It is rumored that Mr. Gould has changed his position on this stock and has been a large buyer of it for the last two or three days. We cannot trace the rumor to any reliable source, and merely give it for what it is worth.

Chicago and Northwestern common has been conspicuous for its strength and activity, and it looks as if the bear operators have taken alarm and have been hastily covering their short contracts in it.

Lake Shore has been in good demand all day, and closed strong, with a prospect of selling higher next week.

It is announced that the transfer books of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company will be removed from this city to Toledo. This will serve to restrict the dealings in the stock, and may possibly lead to its being ultimately stricken from the list of stocks at the Stock Exchange.

The bank statement for to-day shows no material change for the week, and money remains in abundant supply at 2½@3 per cent. on call.

Yours truly, TRADE & STONE.

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	50	....
Reading, sales	55	....
United Cos. of N. J.	120½	....
Oil Creek, sales	10¾	....
Lehigh Valley, sales	61	....
Allegheny Valley	45¾	46
P. C. & St. L. mort. bds	78	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 117¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Money easy at 2@2½ per cent.. Prime mercantile paper 3½@5 per cent

STERLING

Firm at 483¼@487 for sixty days and 489 for sight.

GOLD

Opened and closed at 117¾ with sales in the interim at 117. Borrowing rates 1, 2, 1-32, 1-64 and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $4,384,000. Clearings $37,000,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government and railroad bonds strong. State bonds quiet and a fraction lower. Stocks fluctuated considerable but in the main were firm. Some shares sold higher to-day than at any previous time since the upward movement was inaugurated. This was the case with Union Pacific, Western Union, Lake Shore, Northwestern, Erie, Rock Island and Pacific Mail. After a little weakness the most prominent feature, rising quickly from 78½ to 77 on large transactions, and amid considerable excitement, the closing sales were at 78¾@79. Pacific Mail sold up to 42 and closed at 40, after which there was a reaction. Quotations for the new western common sold as high as 40¾ and preferred at 52¾, closing quotations having been 39¾ and 51¾ respectively. The strength of Northwestern and some of the other low priced Western shares is the result of increasing traffic and the prospect of very large crops. St. Paul closed at 35¾, after selling at 36¾ and preferred was firm at 55¼. Western Union, after advancing to 77¾, closed at 76¾@77. Lake Shore sold up to 92¾, and Michigan Central and Erie advanced at the opening to 103¾, but closed at 102. Rock Island was quiet and steady. Wabash declined from 6¾ to 4¾, closing at 4¾@5. The general market closed steady. Transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 276,000 shares, of which 54,000 were Pacific Mail, 55,000 Western Union, 11,000 Northwestern, 18,000 Erie, 42,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Wabash and 27,000 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

Canton	61¾	Do preferred	55½
W. U. Tel	76¾	Toledo & Wabash	4¾
Quicksilver	15	Fort Wayne	97¾
Adams Express	99½	Illinois Central	94½
Wells Fargo Ex	78	Do preferred	97½
American Express	54	Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91
U. S. Express	44	Chicago & Alton	97
Pacific Mail	39¾	Do preferred	107
New York Central	102¾	Ohio & Mississippi	32
Erie	20¾	Chicago & Northwestern	40
Do preferred	33¾	Burlington & Q	112
Harlem	130¾	Lake Shore	91¾
Do preferred	132	C. C. & I. C.	94
Mich. Central	98	Illinois Central	101¾
Cleveland & Pitt.	91	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	34¾
Northwestern	39¾	Union Pac. stock	79¾
Do preferred	51	Central Pac. bds	106¾
Rock Island	103¾	Union Pacific bds	105¾
N. J. Central	112¾	Del. & Lack	139½
St. Paul	35¾	Bankers' Bills	487¾

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	126¼	5-20's, 1867	122½
5-20's, 1862	117¾	5-20's, 1868	124¼
5-20's, 1864	118¼	New 5's	117¾
5-20's, 1865	122¾	10-40's	119
5-20's, 1865, new	122¾	Currency 6's	122¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	102¾	Virginia, old	38
Tennessee, old	47	N. Carolina, old	20¾
Tennessee, new	47	N. Carolina, new	11
Virginia, new	38		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, June 28, 1875.

Trade was moderate to-day with few features materially different from those noted on Saturday. The usual June dullness has settled down over business, and there will be no material quickening of trade until after the Fourth of July.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,800	Apples, bbls	32
Cheese, bxs	160	Wheat, bus	1,800
Oats, bus	3,772	Butter, pkgs	33
Bacon, lbs	115	Potatoes, bus	1,187
Hay, bales	195		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Trade continues very dull, and the amount of business doing in any line hardly calls for much notice. The grain dealers to-day sent a dispatch to Col. Scott asking when they might expect the arrangements for *pro rata* freights promised some months ago to be made.

Wheat was quiet. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat at $1 09@$1 45 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do $1 35@$1 40; Ohio and Illinois amber $1 30@$1 33; Ohio and Kentucky red winter $1 25@$1 30; No. 1 spring wheat is steady, No. 2 Chicago selling at $1 20. *Corn*—We quote shelled nominally at 75@77c per bushel for yellow; 74@75c for high-mixed; 72@73c for low-mixed and white. We quote ear at 70@72c for yellow; 72@74c for mixed and white. *Oats* were weak and inactive. We quote nominally at 63@64c for white; 61@62c for mixed. In the absence of sales we quote *Rye* was nominal at $1 15@1 18 per bushel. *Barley*—Sales of common and oats ruled 32@4c above these quotations.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and steady. The wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No.1 white wheat flour at $7 50 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 90; red wheat flour $6 40; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin $6 00; Minnesota $6 25@6 50; red winter wheat flour $6 50; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $6 25@6 75; self-raising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $5 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal $5 75; oatmeal $5 25@5 00.

HAY—We quote prime timothy, on track, at $21 00@22 00; No. 2, $19 00@20 00; upland prairie nominally $17 00@19 00. Sales from store were slow at $23 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $25 00@28 00 for No. 1; $23 00@24 00 for No. 2.

MILL FEED — We quote bran at 95c @$1 00 ₱ cwt; shorts $1 20@1 30 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 55 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 60@1 70 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—There is a firm market for the lighter grades of last year's crop, and transactions are light, as the season is nearly over. We quote strictly sound fruit at $4 50@5 00 ₱ barrel; lower grades are not wanted, and are quoted nominally at $2 50@4 00.

APPLE BUTTER—Is dull and inactive. We quote at 50@55c ₱ gallon, in kegs, for choice sweet; 30@45c for common to fair.

BEANS—The market is easy. We quote prime white navy at $1 95@2 00 ₱ bushel; medium $1 85@1 90; fair to good $1 70@1 80.

BUTTER—The market continues dull and depressed at even lower prices than reported in our last. The fact is that the market is so largely overstocked that commission merchants are obliged to sell for what they can get, sales of butter going for almost anything that is offered, and most of the butter sold to-day did not bring over 15c. We quote nominally as follows: Extra creamery rolls at 18@20c; choice tub at 16@17c; good to prime 12@15c; fair to good 12@13c; common to fair 7@10c. The lower grades are nominal.

CHEESE—The demand continues active at steady prices. We quote at 10¼@11 per ₱c for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 12@ 15c; Sweitzer 14@16c; Limburger 12@14c.

CIDER—We quote prime sweet, at $8 00@10 00 per barrel.

CRANBERRIES—There is a moderate demand. We quote at $8 00@10 00 per barrel; $2 25@3 00 per box.

EGGS—The market was easy at 18@19c per dozen for strictly fresh.

HAY, RAGS—We note a sound lot transactions at 5@5½c. A light jobbing business is reported at 6c. The market is dull and to press business, quotations would have to be shaded.

FRESH FRUITS—There is an active business, fancy berries coming in, and are in fair demand at 7@9c per quart. Strawberries are selling readily at 12@15c per quart; Raspberries are quoted at 18@20c per quart.

POTATOES—Old are still freely dealt in at firm prices, although they will be out of season in a few days. We quote old at $1 60@1 10 ₱ bush for peachblows from store; Peerless 50c@$1 00 ₱ bushel; sales on track were at 95c@$1 00 ₱ bushel for peachblows; 90@95c for Peerless. New southern potatoes are in large sup

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., June 28, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	29.850	78	73	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
2 P. M..	29.858	92	55	N.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M..	29.923	76	75	N. E.	Light.	Cloudy.

Mean barometer...29.910 | Highest thermom... 86
Mean thermometer... 77 | Lowest thermom... 72

High School Applicants.

Three hundred and seventy-three applicants presented themselves yesterday at the High School for examination. A large majority, as usual, are girls.

Sudden Death.

Augustus Lammell, who resided at Dravosburg, on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, about two miles above McKeesport, died very suddenly Sunday evening. He had been quite well, and had been at work as agent at Risher's coal works, but about a week ago was discharged. Alderman Butler held an inquest on the body, the jury finding that the deceased came to his death from cholera morbus.

From McDonald's Station.

A special dispatch from McDonald says that the fire which started Saturday night in the coal mines of W. P. Rend & Co. was extinguished yesterday afternoon. The company will resume work to-day.

The night operator in the telegraph office at the station was robbed of about twenty dollars' worth of clothing on Sunday. A man named Tudor had lost about fifteen dollars' worth in the same way a short time before.

Allegheny Mortuary Report.

Dr. Cole, Health Physician of Allegheny, reports the number of deaths occurring in that city last week at 23. The causes were as follows: Gastritis, 1; hydropericarditis, 1; sun Stroke, 1; dropsy, 2; scarlet fever, 1; small-pox, 1; compression of brain 1; cramps, 1; pulmonary consumption, 3; convulsions, 3; cholera infantum, 4; marasmus, 2. Males, 9; females, 14. White, 21; colored, 2. Nine, 22. This is an increase of 12 over the previous week.

Smothered in Bed.

A little child of Mr. Patrick Scantlin, residing on Center avenue, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. It was only two months of age, and when its mother put up she left the child sleeping. When she returned an hour or so afterwards to take it up, the child was dead. It appears that it got entangled with the bed clothing and was smothered to death. Coroner McCallin held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

A Champion Speller.

The Williamsport *Gazette* says: Rev. W. B. Watkins, M. E. minister of Pittsburgh, attending United States Court as a juryman, was at the strawberry festival at the Pine street M. E. Church Wednesday evening. During the evening a spelling match was instituted, and among the contestants was Mr. Watkins, who spelled down all on the opposite side. After all had been vanquished, the hardest and most difficult words were selected, and every effort was made to "trap" the reverend gentleman, but without success. He is the champion speller of Allegheny county.

Railway Changes.

By order of General Manager Caldwell, Mr. Felton, General Superintendent, has issued the following circular:

Mr. Hugh Pitcairn having resigned the Superintendency of the Pittsburgh Division of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, Pittsburgh and Columbus Division, Mr. J. H. Barrett is appointed to fill the vacancy. Office at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. James R. Shaler is appointed Superintendent of the Columbus Division, vice J. H. Barrett, transferred. Office at Denison, Ohio. To take effect July 1st, 1875.

Fourth of July Excursion.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway will sell excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates to and from all points on their line on the 3d, 4th and 5th days of July, making tickets good to return any day to 6, 1875. This announcement of a great railroad opening its entire line of several hundred miles to excursionists at low rates, affording an opportunity for visiting distant friends on the national holiday, will be gladly received by a large class, who, from considerations of economy, both of time and means, would otherwise be unable to indulge in a pleasure excursion, now so popular with all classes daring the summer months.

Washington and Jefferson Commencement.

The programme of the commencement exerrises at Washington and Jefferson College is now being carried out. This morning, at nine o'clock, the dedication of Society Hall will take place, to be followed by Class day exercises at two in the afternoon, and by an oration to the literary societies in the evening, by the Rev. A. A. Hodge, D. D. The graduating exercises take place at nine o'clock Wednesday morning; at one o'clock in the afternoon the alumni dinner, and at three o'clock the dedication of the new college buildings, when addresses will be delivered by distinguished speakers. A large number of Pittsburghers will leave the city this morning, to witness the exercises.

The Lowry Engine in Allegheny.

Mechanical Engineer Lowry, by a very simple device, has succeeded in vastly increasing the speed and consequently the working power of his new mammoth engine in the Allegheny water works. By utilizing a very small qunantity of air, the immense lungers are "eased up" as gently as could be desired, and the engine works, with perfect smoothness and regularity. As a result the speed has been almost doubled—the engine making nine revolutions per minute with ease and safety. The engineer is confident he can also be increased to twelve revolutions. Those who have been throwing cold water on the Lowry engines, and predicting their failure will soon have little if any cause left for grumbling.

The Oakland Row.

The three young men arrested at Oakland on Sunday evening for participation in a row, had a hearing yesterday morning before Mayor McCarthy, and each was punished severely. Henry Whitehouse paid a fine of fifty dollars, together with the costs, and Daniel Shay and Peter Bangler, in default of fine, were committed to the Workhouse for thirty days each.

We stated yesterday that the row commenced in Mr. Gamble's saloon, but in this, it appears, we were in error. Mr. Gamble says his saloon was not open at all on Sunday, and that no business was done there. Our informant was a resident of Oakland, and he must have been mistaken as to Mr. Gamble's saloon. There are quite a number in the vicinity.

Responsibility for The "Juniata."

A question has been raised as to responsibility for the "Juniata," one of the steamboats recently destroyed at the Monongahela wharf. At the time of the fire, the steamer was in the hands of the Sheriff on an attachment, and was not insured. The Sheriff denies that he was bound to have an insurance, and says that he simply held her from the owner pending the litigation. The boat took fire from another, and the two watchmen in the employ of the Sheriff could not prevent it. Some persons claim that the attaching creditors are liable. After the burning an application was made to the Court to dissolve the attachments issued for want of jurisdiction, the ground being taken that the jurisdiction, rested in the United States Court, and not in the State Courts. The Court did dissolve the attachment, whereupon the United States Marshal Hall immediately took charge of the remains of the boat, which are now in his possession, and which he proposes to offer at public sale at an early day.

Teachers' Salaries.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The paragraph in your paper, yesterday morning, quoted from Professor Burtt, is to the point. I fully concur with the Professor in the points stated. It would require columns to dilate upon these points, and show the good or bad influence the two sides of this salary question would have upon the schools. It would certainly be very unwise to decrease the salaries of the Grammar teachers; but it would be very wise to increase the salaries of the Primary teachers. I have always been of the opinion that there should be but little difference in the salaries of female teachers, of equal experience and of equal skill, no matter what department they labor in. The chief considerations in the apportionment of salaries should be experience and skill as teachers. A business firm always pays clerks what their services are worth; and value is usually is based upon skill which experience alone in time develops. Those clerks who have not natural qualifications to make their services valuable, after a fair trial, receive their "walking papers." There should never be an unreasonable difference between the salaries of *Principals* and hard working professors or teachers, because it *always* has a damaging effect upon the school. As the victory of an army in battle usually depends upon the "rank and file" who serve unsung and "unknown heroes, who drive back the *enemy* and keep him at bay, amidst the *roar of cannon*, the glittering of bayonets, *the shower of lead*, the groans of *wounded and dying companions*, until victory at *last perches* upon their banner, so to the "rank and file" in the grand army of *our public schools—the female teachers—very much is due for the success that crowns our efforts.* PROGRESS.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The Nation Trust Company Compromise Accepted—The Improvement of Fifth avenue and Wood street—The Rising Mains—Routine Business—Adjournment Until September.

A regular meeting of the Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

SELECT BRANCH.

About half past two o'clock Dr. Gross called this branch to order and after the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting, Messrs. N. P. Sawyer, James M. Fahnestock and Michael Rogers members elect were sworn in and took their seats.

On motion of Mr. Aiken the order of business was suspended for the purpose of hearing from the Finance Committee.

NATION TRUST COMPANY COMPROMISE.

Mr. Shipton, from the committee, presented the *memorial* of the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company, proposing a settlement by paying forty per cent. within sixty days. The committee return the *memorial* with a negative recommendation.

Mr. Shipton then presented the proposition of settlement as agreed upon between the Finance Committee and the attorney of some of the stockholders. This the committee report affirmatively. [The proposition has already been published in full.]

Mr. Shipton stated that since the action of the Finance Committee the City Attorney had been in consultation with the county officials who had agreed to accept the compromise if the following were added:

Provided, that the rights of the City of Pittsburgh or of any other creditors of the Nation Trust Company, claiming under the Veech trust shall not be in any wise prejudiced by the above agreement unless it be fully and finally carried out; and provided further, that the mortgages executed to James Veech trustee, shall be examined, and if any of them should not be sufficiently secured in the property mortgaged, that in such cases additional security shall be given to make such mortgages entirely satisfactory, otherwise it shall not be taken; and provided further, also, that the above agreement shall be fully consummated within thirty days from this date, June 28th.

Mr. Aiken moved that the report of the committee be accepted, and that the proposition be adopted.

Mr. Shipton in answer proceeded to explain the terms of the proposition.

Mr. Bruce moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of putting the resolution covering the proposition on the third reading and final passage. The rules were suspended.

Mr. Shipton thought the whole matter would fail unless the county as creditor will accept. He understood the county would not accept the proposition without proviso. The gentleman therefore moved to amend the report by adding the proviso.

Mr. Aiken hoped the motion would not prevail. He did not believe it necessary, and feared that it would prevent the relief desired for the stockholders.

Mr. Littell protested that the Finance Committee did not consent the proviso, and knew nothing about it.

After some discussion the question on the amendment was put and lost by a decided vote.

The question now came on the third reading and final passage of the resolution covering the proposition as reported by the Finance Committee.

Mr. Shipton desired to have some date fixed for the completion of the contract. He moved that the time be ninety days, and the amendment was adopted.

The ayes and nays were then called on the final passage of the resolution covering the proposition as amended, and it resulted as follows: Ayes 44, nays 4. So the motion prevailed. The amendment made in C. C., as elsewhere reported, was subsequently concurred in.

Mr. Shipton also presented a number of bills against the city for street improvements, amounting to some $2,000. A resolution covering the same was adopted.

The regular order of business was then proceeded with.

RAILROAD COMPANY CALLED TO TIME.

Mr. Braun, a resolution constructing the Central Railroad to demand payment from the Pennsylvania Railroad for that certain piece of ground formerly known as Quarry street. Adopted.

Mr. McGimpsey, an ordinance providing for a pipe sewer on Washington street, from Wylie avenue to Fifth avenue. Passed.

Also, a resolution providing for the paving of a portion of Wylie avenue. Referred.

THE RISING MAINS.

Mr. Shipton moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the construction of the rising mains was ordered at last meeting. He said the extension just given the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company withheld about $140,000 that was expected to the water fund.

The purpose in reconsidering the question was to allow the Water Committee to report by what means they expected to pay mains.

The motion to reconsider prevailed, and the matter was referred to the Water Committee.

A resolution offered by Mr. Breed that Councils meet Monday next and continually each week thereafter until the desk is cleared, was laid on the table.

The ordinance from C. C. for a pipe sewer on Mulberry alley was passed finally.

The report of the viewers on opening of Forty-second street was concurred in; petition for the vacation of Fairmount avenue referred; an ordinance granting Thusey, Binns & Co. the right to erect an ironclad building. Passed.

Mr. Aiken offered a resolution that Councils meet July 6th and then adjourn until the second Monday of September.

Mr. Atterbury moved to amend that when Council adjourn to-day it adjourn until the second Monday of September. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. McClurg, petition to locate a street from Thirty-second and Mary streets to Fahnestock street. Referred. An ordinance for the grading and paving of Church alley from Bank street to Thirty-sixth street. Failed.

Mr. Herron called up the resolution relative to the removal of obstructions from the wharf at the Point, and on his motion the action of C. C. in passing the resolution was concurred in.

Mr. Aiken called up from C. C. files the resolution providing for the payment of D. T. Watson, Esq., attorney in the Nation Trust Co. case. The action of C. C. was concurred in.

Mr. Herron moved that a committee of conference be appointed relative to the bill of H. B. Swoope for similar service. Adopted.

THE REPAVING OF STREETS.

The Chair submitted the following from the City Attorney:

GENTLEMEN:—In answer to your resolution of the 18th inst., "as to what amount of the cost of repaving of Fifth avenue and Wood street, if any, can be legally assessed on the property frontage," I have to say: That the proportion of the cost of repairing a street to be borne by the abutting property or by the general public under the provisions of the street act of May 13, 1871, is to be determined by a Board of Viewers, whose judgment, if there be no appeal as provided for by said act, is conclusive. The act of May, 1871, was procured to be passed for the express purpose of obviating the difficulties presented in the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Hammett vs. the city of Philadelphia. In my judgment any assessment made upon abutting property, for the cost of repaving a street, after the requirements of such act have been fully carried out, would not be valid.

There is however a fatal objection to the passage of the ordinances for the repaving of Fifth avenue and Wood street with provisions for the assessment of the cost thereof as recommended by the Board of Viewers, and this is this: The taxes have been levied for this year and the appropriation of the full amount thereof made by Councils within the time registered by law. These appropriations are for specific purposes and will not be more than sufficient to meet the payments for said purposes to the end of the fiscal year. The city is therefore without the means to meet the payments required for the repaving of Wood street and Fifth avenue, by the report of the Board of viewers, and having reached the limit of indebtedness prescribed by the State Constitution and having no authority of law to increase the amount thereof for said purpose at this time, the ordinance of contracts or any contract entered under them would be void.

The repaving of a street when the whole or any part is to be paid out of the general Treasury, differs from other street improvements in this, that when the Councils pass for an original improvement, they at the same time provide a fund for the payment of the contractor, in directing the assessment of the cost of the improvement, as required by the act of Assembly, upon the abutting property or the property benefited. The only thing that can be done this year is that the Street Commissioner keep the streets in a reasonably passable condition, or that the property owners on the line of either of said streets, with the consent of Councils, improve the same with such pavements as they wish, at their own expense.

Very respectfully,
THOMAS S. BIGELOW.

The communication was received and filed.

Adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

This branch was called to order at 2:30 P. M., President Negley in the chair.

ROLL CALL AND ROSTRATION.

Mr. Thompson offered the resignation of S. P. Fulton, Esq., member from the Third ward, which was accepted.

The same gentleman also presented a resolution directing the Mayor to order a special election to fill the vacancy. Passed.

PETITIONS, ETC.

The following papers were presented and properly referred: Petition for change of location of Maiden lane; from Sisters of Mercy for a water main on Chatham street; remonstrance by Keystone Bridge Company against change of location of Harrison street; a communication from the City Assessor and Collector in behalf of Wormser, Myers & Co., in relation to errors in assessment to amount of $189. The resolution was adopted. Petition of John F. Baeder, of twenty-sixth ward, for permission to erect a wooden building; from B. Breeze, for abatement of assessment; resolution in relation to improvement of Chestnut street, South Side. Adopted. Petition for abatement nuisance on thirty-eight street.

STREET COMMITTEE BUSINESS.

Mr. Thompson presented the report of the Street committee, which was received and filed.

Also the following ordinance: Fixing and establishing the character of the approach to the north side of the Thirty-third street bridge. The ordinance provides that the northern approach to said bridge shall be by a bridge construc ed partly of wood and partly of iron, supported by iron columns.

Mr. Aull moved that the words and partly of iron, "supported by iron columns," be stricken out. The amendment was lost.

The question then recurred on the passage of the ordinance, the vote standing ayes, 22, nays, 4. So the ordinance passed.

Ordinance paving and curbing Shingiss street, from Old avenue to Locust street. Passed.

Ordinance for the construction of a sewer on Fulton street, from Colwell to Green street. Passed.

Ordinance repealing an ordinance authorizing the opening of Pike street, from Seventeenth to Twenty-first streets, and directing the discontinuance of all proceedings under it. Passed.

Ordinance locating Fort alley, from Penn avenue to Duquesne way. Passed.

Ordinance locating Point street, from Penn avenue to Duquesne way. Passed.

Ordinance changing the name of Second street to First street.

Ordinance locating Second street, as follows: Beginning at a point on Penn avenue about 284 feet west of the west line of Third street; thence parallel with Thirtieth street to Duquesne way, at a width of sixty feet. Passed.

Ordinance vacating Stanwix street, from Penn avenue to Duquesne way. Passed.

Ordinance vacating Clifton street between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. Passed.

Ordinance for grading Main street from Carson street to the Ohio river. Postponed till next meeting, because of an error in printing.

Ordinance opening Wilbert street. Referred back to Street Committee.

Also reports of viewers on the opening of Grandview avenue, to Homewood avenue, and Forbes street. All of which were approved.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. McNamara offered a resolution granting King & Co. the privilege to extend their building over the sidewalk, on Short street, South Side. Passed.

Mr. Bourcher—A report from the Allegheny Wharf Committee relative to the removal of obstructions on said wharf. Received.

Also, resolution directing the Wharfmaster to resume all restrictions upon said wharf, from Garrison alley to the Point. Passed.

THE NATION TRUST COMPANY.

Mr. Glass moved to suspend the rules, in order to take up the report of the Finance Committee relative to the composition with the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company. Carried.

The report and resolution were read by the Chair.

A motion to concur in the action of Select Council was made and seconded.

Mr. Thompson moved to amend as follows:

Resolved, That this agreement shall be concurred in and agreed to by a sufficient number of creditors to make it effective, and shall be consummated within ninety days from June 28, 1875, otherwise to be of no effect.

The amendment was agreed to, and the motion to concur prevailed.

[The amendment was concurred in by Select Council.]

BUSINESS FROM SURVEY COMMITTEE.

Mr. Aull presented the report of the Survey Committee. Received and filed.

Also, ordinance locating Meyer street, Thirty-second ward. Passed.

Also, ordinance locating Hazlewood avenue. Passed.

Also, ordinance locating Bedford street. Recommitted.

Also, ordinance relocating Murray avenue from Wilkins avenue to Four Mile Run road. Recommitted.

Also, ordinance establishing the grade of north curb of Denny street. Passed.

Also, ordinance establishing the grade of the west curb of Thirty-fourth street. Recommitted.

Also, ordinance locating Chestnut street, South Side. Passed.

Also, ordinance locating Spruce street. Recommitted.

Also, ordinance changing the name of Boyd street, Thirty-first ward, to Knox avenue. Passed.

Also, ordinance locating Grand avenue. Passed.

THANKS TO MR. FULTON.

Mr. Aull offered a resolution of thanks to Mr. S. P. Fulton, late member from the Third ward, for his uniform courtesy as a councilman. Passed unanimously.

APPEALS. FORTY-EIGHT.

The report of the Committee on Appeals, published heretofore, was received and filed.

ROADS, STREETS, ETC.

Mr. Aull presented a special report from the Road Committee. Received and filed.

Also, report of viewers on opening of Beatty street. Approved.

Also, ordinance for paving and curbing Craig street, from Fifth avenue to Forbes street. Passed.

Also, ordinance grading Euclid street, from Jackson street to Stanton avenue. Passed.

Also, ordinance for a 30-inch brick sewer on Locust alley. Passed.

COMMON BUILDINGS.

Mr. Boucher, from Wooden Building Committee, presented the following:

Ordinance granting F. Lieban the right to erect a frame building. Passed.

Also, ordinance granting a similar privilege to Beath Stuckmier. Passed.

SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS.

Business from Select Council was taken up, all of which was concurred in except the following:

Ordinance directing the return of over-paid taxes to residents in the rural wards, who are entitled to the same under the decision of the Supreme Court in the Kitty Roup case. Laid over for want of a legal majority.

Ordinance opening Sassafras alley from Twenty-eighth to Twenty-ninth streets. Laid over for want of a legal majority.

Mr. Boucher moved to reconsider the vote on the ordinance for refunding the excess of taxes unjustly collected from property owners in the rural wards. Carried.

A vote was taken on the final passage of the ordinance, resulting in ayes, 22; nays, none. So the ordinance passed finally.

NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. Powers presented a petition for appointment of viewers on Bedford avenue. Referred to Road Committee.

Adjourned.

[MORE STOLEN GOODS.

Another Shoplifter Arrested—Identification of Property.

Officers O'Mara and Demmel, of the detective force, made the arrest of another alleged shoplifter yesterday morning in the person of Mrs. Younker. The accused resides at Laughlin's station, Second avenue and a search of her house discovered a large lot of miscellaneous goods consisting of laces, notions, clothing, silks, groceries, pertinences, books, etc., etc. It is estimated that the goods are worth fifteen hundred dollars.

The goods captured at the house of Mrs. Frederick, on the South Side, were placed on exhibition in the office of Chief of Police McCandless yesterday and were examined by a number of merchants. Messrs. Morgansterin, of Fifth avenue, identified two or three pieces of silk which were stolen at the time of the extensive robbery perpetrated at the Hulshmann store nearly a year since. Messrs. Whiting & Co., auctioneers; Messrs. Wolff & McKaig, shoe dealers; Messrs. Gildenfenney & Co., book dealers; Messrs. Garber & Co., china dealers; J. Haworth & Co., grocers, identified portions of the goods. Mr. W. H. Wakefield, dry goods dealer on the South Side, identified thirty yards of cotton, worth two dollars per yard, some towels, flannels, etc., which had been stolen from his store.

Many goods of all kinds remain for identification and those taken from Mrs. Younkers house have not yet been examined. Both women remain in the Central Station awaiting a hearing on the information made against them by J. Haworth &c. Other prosecutions will likely be entered.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Collier.

A. & S. Wilson vs. Henry Menold. Award of referees confirmed absolutely and judgment ordered to be entered thereon.

Reuben Nickem vs. the Aetna Insurance Company. Alias rule granted on defendant to show cause why it should not deliver to plaintiff a copy of policy of insurance. The plaintiff in this case had his policy destroyed by fire.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of C. H. Love to Thos. Fawcett, the bond of H. S. Floyd, assignee, was filed and approved.

The Court adjourned until Wednesday.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of Maria McTighe vs. Joseph Abel, *et al.*, the plaintiff moved the Court for a preliminary injunction, according to the prayer of her bill previously filed. The Court fixed July 1st, at 10 A. M., as the time for hearing arguments on the motion.

After a short speech the Court adjourned until Thursday next.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

This court was in session yesterday, and disposed of some fourteen cases. In the matter of the estate of Dr. A. C. Murdoch, in partition, the report of the inquest was confirmed absolutely.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Harry Thomas, who pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods, was sent sixty days to the workhouse.

Robert Peters, indicted for larceny in two cases, Charles McGovern being the prosecutor. Defendant plead guilty.

Thomas Mutter, indicted for assault and battery, was acquitted. The costs were divided between him and the prosecutor.

Albert Beebe and George Heid are on trial on two charges of larceny and receiving stolen goods.

Commonwealth vs. Henry, allias "cockey" Ward, and Alexander Swords, indicted on oath of Robert T. Crawford for highway robbery. The prosecutor is a Butler county farmer, and the defendant, it is charged, attacked him at the corner of Federal and South Diamond streets, Allegheny, on the night of the 12th of last October, while he was on his way home, and robbed of $160 and his watch, valued at about $20. The jury is out.

FROM WILLIAMSPORT.

The Business of the United States Courts, and Other Matters.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., SATURDAY, June 26, 1875.

Three cases of more than ordinary interest came up, two in the Circuit and one in the District Court since my last letter. The first of these was the Grover and Baker Sewing Machine Company vs. W. G. Himrod, Agent of Lewis James and John C. Morris. The action was for the recovery of $5,700. Himrod had obtained machines from the company to sell in Scranton, and the latter parties became his sureties, who it was alleged had the property in their possession. Yesterday the court was in session from ten in the morning till seven in the evening, with exception of a recess of half an hour at 2:30 in the afternoon. At seven the jury retired and in quarter of an hour returned with a sealed verdict. This morning the verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for the full amount was entered. The other case in the Circuit court came up this morning, Judge Strong from Washington D. C. on the bench. The case is an action brought by B. S. Benson a pipe manufacturer of Baltimore, against Peter Herdic, for about $5,000 for wrong pipe sent to Cresson. Mr. Herdic claims that the pipe was of inferior quality, and not up to the specifications in other respects. H. T. Arnes, Esq., appears for the plaintiff, and Messrs. J. Euttermarks, Judge Bentley and W. H. Armstrong for the defendants. One or two witnesses were examined this morning, when the court adjourned until 12 o'clock on Monday. His Honor Judge Strong, instructed the jury to prepare themselves with lunch, and an all day session is expected.

The big case in the District Court is that of Messrs Thompson & Postlewaite, distillers at Mount Union, Huntingdon county, indicted for abstracting spirits from their distillery and selling the same without paying revenue tax. The distillery was seized by Deputy Collector Stewart on March 15th last, but since that time it has burned down. Messrs. R. Milton Speer, of Huntingdon, Patterson, of Pittsburgh, and Shaeffer, of Mount Union, appear for the defendants. The session of Friday and to-day were occupied by hearing testimony, and the case will occupy Monday and probably Tuesday. The case is a very mysterious one, and considerable interest is taken in it. The majority of cases have been amicably settled in the Circuit Court, while the majority of criminal cases plead guilty. This morning A. B. Sands and Ephraim Decker, the former of New York and the latter of Westfield, Tioga county, plead guilty to a charge of "shoving the queer." They have been confined in the Lycoming county jail for several days awaiting trial, but yesterday sent word to United States Attorney Reed that they would admit their guilt. Sentence has not been passed yet.

The boys are all enjoying themselves immensely, if we do not consider the occasional sweltering from the excessive heat. For the past three days the mercury has been running high among the nineties, and the visitors to the city have been generally recognized—many of the gentlemen promenading the streets in dusters, having laid aside their more fashionable-looking garments of heavier material. A number of the jurors have been called to their homes, and others left for other causes, so that there is sufficient work for them remaining in order to prevent them from getting into mischief, as well as relieve them from the hardships of loading. Besides the amusements mentioned in our last, a concert has been given in the Herdic House campus, church festivals have been in progress through all portions of the city, and on Friday evening Charlotte Thompson, supported by the Elmira Opera House Company, played *Jane Eyre* at the Academy of Music. These, with the Court, make Court-court, offered ample opportunity for passing the time, and the days have passed swiftly by.

This afternoon a large number of the good men and true, as they are pronounced by the court crier, started for Minnequa Springs, in Bradford county, about thirty miles from this place. The excursion is made at the invitation of Mr. Peter Herdic, which is sufficient guarantee that a jolly good time will be had. The excursionists will remain until Monday morning, arriving here about ten o'clock. We will speak of the excursion in our next. A number of the ministerial jurors left to-day to preach to-morrow at different points not remote from the vicinity. Among the number was Rev. D. X. Junkin, of Lawrence county, who started for Altoona.

FORTY-EIGHT.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.

Another Good Job by the Pittsburgh Police.

Some of Mayor McCarthy's detectives have been distinguishing themselves during the past few days, and the improvement in the management of police officers is worthy of all commendation. Yesterday Officers O'Mara and Demmell captured two professional thieves who are good for a second term in the penitentiary of a number of years duration. Tuesday morning last, at a most unreasonable hour, the residence of Mr. John Stacey, Rebecca street, Allegheny, was entered by two men. Mr. Stacey discovered them in his room, when they tried to pull his pantaloons from under his pillow. He jumped from the bed and confronted the thieves, one of whom promptly presented a pistol at his head. Rather, however, than be surprised by his calls for help, they quitted the house. An examination of the premises then revealed that the robbers before going up stairs had regaled themselves in the dining room to their content.

Mr. Stacey reported the facts of the case, and when a description of the men reached Officer O'Mara he "knew his men" and lay for them. Yesterday, in company with Mr. Stacey, the officer named visited a low saloon on Third avenue, where both the worthies were found, one of them tending bar. Their names are James Lest and James Campbell, and both have served sentences in the penitentiary. Campbell was pardoned out. Mr. Stacey, immediately on arrest, identified both of the men, and also recognized a pair of shoes worn by one of them, as belonging to him. The prisoners were committed to jail for a hearing this afternoon.

Since the arrest the officers have learned that on the morning of the burglary, but at a later hour, the same fellows were arrested at a house on Penn avenue. In the afternoon, after a hearing before the Mayor, they were fined for disorderly conduct.

COUNTY TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

Meeting Yesterday—A County Nominating Convention Called.

The regular weekly meeting of the County Temperance Alliance was held yesterday, in their rooms, Thomas H. Rabe occupied the chair. After hearing sundry reports, mainly of the progress of the temperance cause, a discussion ensued on the propriety of raising a designated sum to help carry on the State campaign, which matter was laid over until the next meeting.

The question of nominating a Prohibition ticket for Allegheny county was next discussed. Mr. Joseph Turner suggested that the Executive Committee should be called to fix a time for holding a convention. Gen. Lane said the chairman of the Executive Committee could call the convention. The discussion took quite a wide range, both as regarded the time for holding the convention, and the character of the candidates. One of the speakers opposed the endorsement of the Harrisburg platform as a whole, some of the planks being regarded as rather weak timber.

On motion of Mr. Arthur Kirk, the convention to nominate a county ticket was fixed for Monday, July 26th. It was further resolved that no person shall be placed in nomination until he has given a pledge to support the State platform.

The meeting soon after adjourned, to discuss the more agreeable subject, the customary lunch.

FOOT RACING.

Large Attendance at Friendship Park Yesterday—Another Race on the Tapis.

An exciting foot race came off yesterday afternoon at Friendship Grove, between the colored racer, Jim Wheat, and J. R. Russel, of Chicago, for $500 a side. The race was 200 yards, and was won by Wheat, whose time was 22½ seconds.

There were about 600 persons present, and the betting was of a most exciting character, not less than $5,000 changing hands on the result.

Upon the conclusion of the match reported above, J. A. Stratton issued a challenge to Fred. Higgins for a race of eighty yards, for $250 a side, to come off on Friday, July 2d, between the hours of two and three o'clock P. M.

In this race a deposit of $250 a side has been made with Sunny Downer, of the Little Central Saloon, the remainder to be made good on Thursday, July 1st, the party failing to put up forfeiting the amount already deposited.

SUICIDE OR ACCIDENT.

From the Third Story of a Brewery to the Ground.

About two o'clock this morning, a man named William Feust either jumped or fell from a third story window of Frauenheim & Vilsack's brewery, corner of Liberty and Thirty-fourth streets, and was instantly killed. The distance from the window to the ground is forty-five feet. At this late hour it was impossible to get further particulars than the above.

Fire in Rend's Coal Mines.

The coal in the mines of W. P. Rend & Co., near McDonald Station, on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, took fire last week, and up to yesterday the fire had not been extinguished. There is danger of great loss to the owners.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE weather still continues excessively hot.

THERE is one advantage at least to be derived from these hot nights—they hurry up the roasting ears.

THE Ditheridge property, at Brushton station, is to be offered for sale at auction this afternoon at three o'clock.

BISHOP DOMENEC yesterday administered the rite of confirmation to about one hundred and fifty boys and girls, in St. Bridget's church.

THE funeral of the late Charles A. Wood will take place to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock from the residence of his mother, No. 111 Penn avenue.

P. S. DILWORTH ESQ., of this city, delivered his lecture on Temperance at each of the following places last week: Enon, and Eldersville Pa., East Palestine, New Waterford, and Columbiana, Ohio.

THE monthly meeting of the Fruit & Flower Charity will be held at the rooms of the committee, No. 134 Smithfield street, on Tuesday, June 29th, at 10:30 A. M.

W. C. MOREELAND, Esq., lectures this evening, in the First Presbyterian church, South Side, before the True Templars, on the subject "Gleanings from a Criminal Court."

THE Water Committee has been called to consider the question of cracked castings, on Thursday evening next. The price of forty ought likewise to be inquired into.

THE Street Committee of Allegheny Councils met last night. Beyond the appointment of routine business and the approval of the pay rolls for June, nothing of importance was done.

HENRY COULTER has just finished a scull boat. It is made of Spanish cedar and is handsomely finished. It is a 12-inch boat, 31 feet in length and weighs 24½ pounds. It is intended for his own use.

THE oldest son of Peter O'Neil, of the Fifth ward, died Sunday evening and will be buried this afternoon. Deceased was a bright boy of six years. The family have the sympathy of many friends in their bereavement.

THE City property Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting last night. The Smoky Island question was under consideration, but nothing definite was arrived at in relation thereto. The committee will make a further report at the next meeting.

THROUGH an inadvertence, Mr. John Luckhaupt was reported, in our issue of Thursday last, as having been charged with robbing Mrs. Welty in Allegheny. It was Mr. L. who made the information, and the name of the accused is Louis Danner.

He was arrested and committed to jail, as stated in yesterday's paper.

NEW and very handsome gas lamps have been put up in front of the Dollar Savings Bank on Fourth avenue. They are beautifully ornamented and present an attractive appearance. Mr. Samuel Morrow of Second avenue near Market street is the manufacturer. His is the only establishment of the kind in the city.

THE funeral of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Swisshelm, on Sunday afternoon, was one of the largest ever witnessed in that section of the country. The residence of the house were solemn and impressive, and were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Hollister, of the Williamsburg Methodist Episcopal church, and Rev. Mr. Blackburn, of the charge at Homewood. The remains were interred in Allegheny Cemetery.

THE sum of $1,000 was raised, on Sunday night, in St. Paul's Cathedral, at the close of the sermon delivered by Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, S. C. The object of his visit to the North at the present time is for the purpose of collecting funds to enable the Catholics of his diocese to pay the heavy debt incurred in the rebuilding of the Cathedral and other church property destroyed during the late war.

Superior Summer Wear.

The best place in Pittsburgh at which to leave your order for a dress or business suit is at B. Tiegel's, No. 53 Smithfield street. Every garment turned out at Mr. Tiegel's merchant tailoring establishment is guaranteed to be of the latest style, standard quality and unexceptional as regards fit and workmanship. The stock of goods is large and varied, giving customers every opportunity to find a design to their liking. The rates are moreover entirely reasonable for first class goods and faultless garments.

Furniture for Dining Rooms,

at J. Meyer & Sons', Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue.

Boston Clothing.

Mr. Rossiter, the enterprising agent of the Boston Clothing House, No. 95 Smithfield street, stands without a peer in the management of an establishment. This will be the verdict of all who at call this store and see the splendid assortment of ready-made clothing on hand. The stock is so large and varied that any person can get just as neat fitting a suit here as if they got one made to order anywhere else, and that at half price.

Fine Parlor Furniture,

at J. Meyer & Sons', Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue.

Ice Chests.

A large stock and great variety of ice chests, refrigerators, ice cream freezers, water coolers, filters, ice picks, and house furnishing goods of all kinds, at very low prices. Demmler Bros., 126 and 128 Smithfield street.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

Will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine, *and it does not dry drying it up, but by removing the cause—subduing the irritation and healing the affected parts.* For all cases of Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Suppression or Loss of Voice, Bronchitis, Severe Chronic or Lingering Coughs, it will be found to surpass any medicine that has ever before been offered to the public. It is sold by all dealers in medicines. THSu

Chamber Sets,

at J. Meyer & Sons', Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JUNE.

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for Consumption, probably contain opium, which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken by pulmonary consumptive patients, it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium. It is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach, and blood, and cause the throat and bad secretions, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which Consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

Headache.

It is an established fact that the extract of cranberries and hemp combined by D